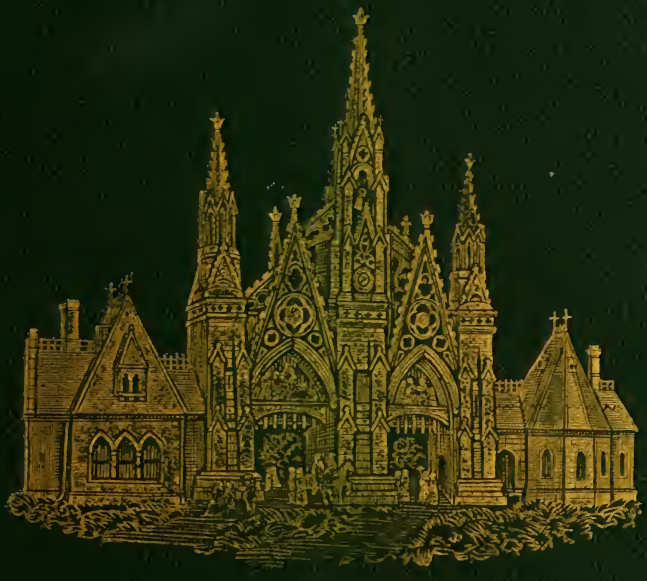


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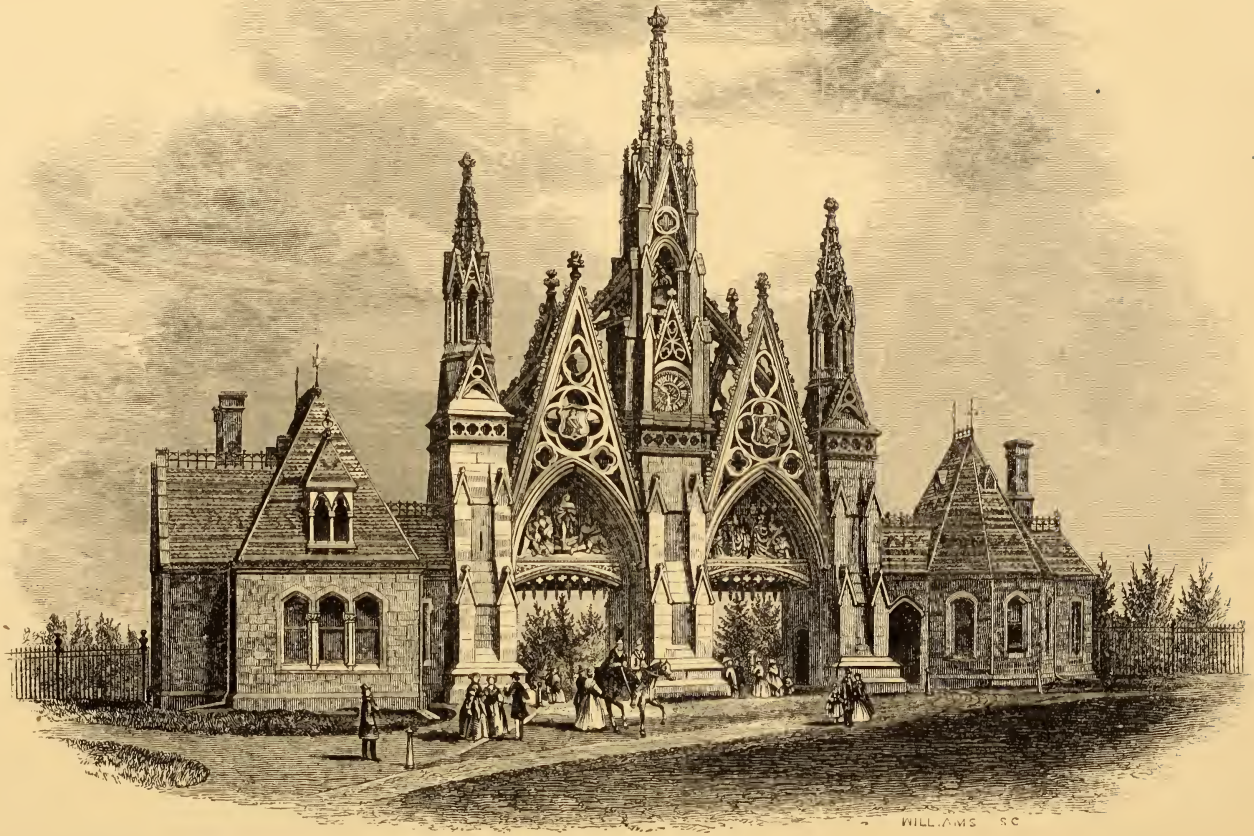
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Northern Entrance (from within).

GREEN-WOOD CEMETERY:

A HISTORY

OF

THE INSTITUTION

FROM 1838 TO 1864.

BY NEHEMIAH CLEAVELAND.

WITH ILLUSTRATIONS.

NEW YORK:
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In preparing this historical account of Green-Wood, the author had free access to the records and official documents of the Corporation. From members of the Board, also, who have been familiar with every transaction relating to the Cemetery, he received valuable information, explanatory or supplementary. So far as its facts are concerned, the work may be considered as authentic in its character, and as sanctioned by the Directors. For all mere comments and expressions of opinion, the writer is alone responsible.

Illustrations.

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ORIGINAL ENTRANCE AND KEEPER'S LODGE. (1848). Between pages 42 and 43

ENTRANCE IN 1845 . . . . . 46 " 47

KEEPER'S LODGE, ENLARGED 1845 . . . . . 46 " 47

GARDENER'S LODGE, OCEAN HILL . . . . . 52 " 53

WESTERN ENTRANCE, 1850 . . . . . 58 " 59

GARDENER'S LODGE, SOUTHERN ENTRANCE . . . . . 62 " 63

RECEIVING-TOMBS . . . . . 74 " 75

ENGINE HOUSE . . . . . 80 " 81

WESTERN ENTRANCE, 1860 . . . . . 84 " 85

GARDENER'S LODGE, BATTLE HILL . . . . . 86 " 87

RESERVOIR AND FOUNTAIN . . . . . 94 " 95

SOUTHERN ENTRANCE, 1861 . . . . . 94 " 95

SUPERINTENDENT OF INTERMENTS HOUSE . . . . . 96 " 97

STABLES . . . . . 96 " 97

NORTHERN ENTRANCE . . . . . 106 " 107

OUTER GATE, NORTHERN ENTRANCE . . . . . 106 " 107

PORTER'S LODGE . . . . . 108 " 109

TOOL HOUSE . . . . . 108 " 109

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
Prefatory Note	3
A History of Green-Wood needed and timely	5
Mount Auburn Founded	6
Suggestion of Mr. Pierrepont	7
Lecture of Major Douglass	7
The Ground Explored and Mapped	9
The Company Incorporated	9
Names of the Commissioners	9
Position of the Ground	10
Meeting of the Land-Owners	10
The Appraisement	10
Original Owners	11
Historical Associations	11
Reference to Property Map	13
Exorbitant Demands	13
The Chagot Lots	13
The Question of a Name	14
Dr. Dowling's Note	14
Consent of Common Council	14
Bounds Established by State Commissioners	15
Apportionment of Shares	16
Organization	16
First Meeting of Stockholders	16
Names of the Directors	16
First Meeting of the Board	17
Proposal from Trinity Church	17

PAGE

The Bergen Tract and Sylvan Water 17
The Joint-Stock Principle given up 18
Change of Constitution by Act of Legislature . . 19
A Narrow Escape 20
Embarrassments 21
Schermerhorn Mortgage 21
Purchase of Two Hundred Acres 22
Corporation Seal 22
Rail Fence and Road 23
Pamphlet of Major Douglass 23
Green-Wood begins to be Known 24
Extracts from Report 24
Bonds Issued 25
Forms of Subscription Advertised 25
Apparent Indifference and Probable Reasons . . . 26
Needless Apprehensions 26
Plan of Selling to Churches 27
Expectation of Aid from "Trinity" cut off . . 27
Thomas Ludlow Ogden 28
Regret and Consolation 28
Discouragements of 1839 29
The First Monument of Green-Wood . . . 30
Renewed Efforts in 1840 31
The First Interment 31
S. N. Burrill 31
Resignation of Major Douglass 32
Another Unsuccessful Effort 33
Zebedee Cook, President 33
A Crisis in Affairs and Meeting of Trustees . . . 33
Reference to Committee 34
Van Wagenen's Report 34
The Financial Situation 34
Opinion, Suggestion, Encouragement 35
Schermerhorn Forecloses and offers to Sell . . 35
The Cemetery is too Poor to Buy 36
Green-Wood Surrounded by a Palisade Fence . . 36
Saint Ann's Church takes One Hundred Lots . . . 37

PAGE

Mr. Perry Accepts the Management 37
Public Meeting in Brooklyn, March, 1842 . . . 38
Plan to set Free One Hundred Acres . . . 38
Subscriptions Received 38
Circular Issued 38
Purchase of the Scheermerhorn Property . . . 39
Sale to Churches of Two Hundred Lots . . . 39
Remarks in Note respecting those Sales . . . 39
The Cemetery in Trouble 40
Praiseworthy Action of Garret Bergen . . . 40
Opening of Cemetery Advertised 41
Inauguration Proposed 41
Superintendent of Interments Appointed . . . 41
Issue of Bonds Authorized, Dec., 1842 42
The Prospect Improving 43
Fence, Cottage, Bell-Tower, and Gate 43
Visible Advance 43
Slender Means 44
Mr. Perry is made Comptroller 44
Lawn-girt Hill Conveyed 44
Odd-Fellows' Association 46
Important Land Purchase 46
De Witt Clinton's Remains 47
Clinton Monument Association 47
A Triumphal Arch on Paper 48
Successful Effort 48
Brown's Statue of Clinton 48
Bay-side Dell 49
Restrictions on Interments 50
New Arrangement in regard to Bonds 50
Robert Ray, President 51
Vista Hill Conveyed and Consecrated 51
"What's Hallowed Ground?" 52
Evidences of Progress in 1846 53
Tribute to the Bergens 53
William Augustus White—Financial Committee . . 53
Permanent Surveyor Chosen 54

PAGE

GREEN-WOOD ILLUSTRATED 54
SECOND SERIES 55
TRACT BOUGHT OF THE BERGENS IN 1847 56
COLORED ORPHAN ASYLUM 56
REASONS FOR OPENING A WESTERN ENTRANCE 56
DRINKING-SHOP NUISANCE 57
DIFFICULTIES OF THE GROUND 57
DESCRIPTION OF BUILDINGS 57
GATE FOR FUNERALS 58
DEPARTURE OF THE LIQUOR-VENDERS 58
ADVANCE IN PRICE OF LOTS 58
NEW RULE IN REGARD TO GRADING 59
OPERATION OF THE SYSTEM 59
SONS OF TEMPERANCE 59
STATISTICS 60
STANDING COMMITTEE EMPOWERED 61
STATISTICAL PROOFS OF PROSPERITY 61
DEATH OF JONATHAN GOODHUE 61
WILLIAM H. ASPINWALL ELECTED TRUSTEE 61
RE-SURVEY OF GREEN-WOOD 62
IMPORTANCE OF ACCURATE MAPPING 62
STATISTICS OF 1849 63
WOOD ENGRAVINGS 63
CHAPEL HILL 63
NEW BELL 63
GREEN-WOOD DIRECTORY 64
BIOGRAPHY 64
NEED OF GUIDE-BOOK, AND PROSPECT OF SUPPLY . . . 64
CHANGE IN TIME OF ANNUAL MEETING 65
AMENDED CHARTER 65
DONATIONS TO CHARITABLE ASSOCIATIONS 65
TRIBUTE TO MAJOR DOUGLASS 65
STATISTICS OF 1850 66
APPOINTMENT OF MR. MERWIN AS EXAMINER 67
RESERVOIR AND WATER-WORKS 67
VALUE OF THE IMPROVEMENT 68
EXTRACT FROM REPORT 69

PAGE

The Supply Well 70
Burning of Well-House 70
Appointment of Mr. McCoy 70
Statistics of 1851 71
Large Purchase and Large Sales 72
Statistics of 1852 72
The Chapel Project 72
Birds in Green-Wood 73
Importation of Birds 73
Experiment Fails 73
Receiving Tomb Described 74
Its Advantages 74
Amendments of the Charter 75
Martense's Lane 76
Statistical Summary of 1853 76
A Chapel Proposed 77
New Provisions in the Deeds 77
Statistical Account for 1854 77
Committee of Finance 78
Plan of Chapel 78
Tombs for Sale 78
Addition to the Ground 78
Statistics of 1855 79
Completion of Water Works 80
Aggressions 80
Green-Wood in Court 80
Statistics of 1856 80
Threats and Attempts to Injure 81
Advance in Price of Lots 81
Statistics of 1857 81
Changes Required at Western Entrance 82
Index to Register of Interments 82
J. C. Brevoort and A. A. Low Elected Trustees . . 82
Mr. Sanxay's Movement 83
Statistics of 1858 83
The Martense Ground Bought 84
Alterations at Western Entrance 84

PAGE

Statistics of 1859 84
Removal of Difficulties 85
A Northern Entrance 85
Archway Completed 85
Numbered Section-Posts 85
The Tree-Worm 86
Statistics of 1860 86
Annual Meeting, and Contested Election . . . 86
Misstatements 86
One Thing Proved 88
The Opposition Defeated 88
Complaint and Suggestions 88
Resolve to Publish the Accounts 89
The Report a perfect Vindication 90
A Danger to be Guarded Against 90
Statement by the Comptroller 90
Railroad Stock and Bonds 91
Comptroller's Proposal 91
The Price of Lots Advanced in 1861 92
Reasons for the Change 92
Comparison of Prices with other Cemeteries . . . 93
Favorable Result of the Change 93
Iron Fence 93
Water from the City Mains 94
A New Jet 94
New Map and Change of Names 95
Prohibition in regard to the Planting of Trees . . 95
Quotation from Report 95
Work at Northern Entrance 96
Statistics of 1861 96
Addition to the Ground in 1862 97
Purchase of Gravel Hill 97
Photographic Views 97
Application from New York City Council . . . 98
Free Interment for New York Soldiers . . . 98
Death of Stephen Whitney 99
Statistics of 1862 100

PAGE

A Prosperous Year 101
Annexation 101
Chapel Hill Brought into the Market . . . 101
A Change of Views, and how it Happened . . . 102
Edifice Needed for Monuments and Statuary . . 103
Death of Luther Bradish 105
Election of Benjamin H. Field 105
Northern Entrance Completed 105
Entrance Described 106
Groups of Sculpture 107
Porter's Lodge, Stable, Superintendent's House . . 108
Financial Statement for 1863 109
Conclusion 109

APPENDIX, PART I. 117
BATTLE HILL AND THE BATTLE OF BROOKLYN . 117
Neglect and Forgetfulness of the Battle-Ground . . 118
The Fact Accounted for 118
Toryism on Long Island 119
General Lee and Lord Stirling 119
Washington—Campaign of 1776 119
Position and Extent of the Defences . . . 119
Landing of the British Forces at New Utrecht . . 120
The Fight near Gowanus Bay 121
Lord Stirling is Flanked and Defeated . . . 121
The Old Cortelyou House 121
Sharp-Shooters on Battle Hill 122
Revolutionary Relics from the British Prison-Ships . 122
A Plea for their Sepulture and Honorable Commemoration 123
Erroneous Plans of the Gowanus Fight . . . 123
Major Douglass's Sketch 123
The Defeat Inevitable, and not Disgraceful . . 124
Invaluable Lessons of Disaster 125
THE KEEPER'S LODGE—A Reminiscence . . . 126
The Cemetery Bell. By Arthur Morrell . . . 126
THE CLINTON MONUMENT 128
VISTA HILL—Dr. Farley's Address 129

PAGE
GREEN-WOOD PUBLICATIONS 130
THE FOREIGN BIRDS 134
The Chagot Ground and Mount Washington . . 134
Monsieur Chagot, a Benefactor 135
TREES AND SHRUBBERY 135
The Native Growth of Green-Wood 135
The Tendency to an Excess of Foliage . . . 136
Chestnuts and Weeping-Willows 136
The Norway Spruce 136
Too Much Shade—An Evil to be Checked . . . 137
FLOWERS 138
Quotation from Loudon 138
Quotation from the "Hints" 138
MODES OF INTERMENT 139
Embalming, Burning, Entombing, and Interring . . 139
Reasons for Preferring the Tomb 139
The Argument for Interment 140
Extract from the "Hints" 141
The Tomb Facilities of Green-Wood . . . 141
INCLOSURES IN CEMETERIES 141
The Fence considered Æsthetically . . . 142
Good Specimens in Green-Wood 142
Exception to the Rule. (See Note) . . . 142
Objections to the Iron Fence 143
Quick-Set Hedges 144
The Curb-Stone 144
Doubts in regard to General Effect . . . 145
INSCRIPTIONS ON MONUMENTS 145
The Disuse of Epitaphs Accounted for and Regretted 145
The Early Monuments of Green-Wood . . . 146
Suggestion of a Monumental Chapel . . . 147
A Fear which has not been Realized . . . 147
"Epitaphs"—A Passage from the "Hints" . . 148
REGISTER OF INTERMENTS 149
THE ORIGINAL ENTRANCE (from "Green-Wood Illustrated") 150
THE SUPERINTENDENTS, Scrimgeour, Birrell, Gamgee . 151
The Operatives and their Work 152

PAGE

John O'Shaughnessy 153
THE SURVEYOR—Boyle, Wells 153
Cemetery Map 154

APPENDIX, PART II. 155
David Bates Douglass 155
Garret Bergen 156
Thomas Ludlow Ogden 157
Jonathan Goodhue 158
Gerrit G. Van Wagenen 159
George Griswold 161
Alonzo G. Hammond 162
William Shepard Wetmore 163
Stephen Whitney 164
Luther Bradish 165

APPENDIX, PART III. 167
Memorial to the Legislature 167
Act of Incorporation 169
Action of Brooklyn Common Council . . . 171
Report of the Commissioners 173
The Appraisement 174
Land-Owners' Agreement 174
Memorial to the Legislature 176
Action of Brooklyn Common Council 178
Amendments of Charter (Passed 1839) . . . 178
First Advertisement for Subscription 181
Public Meeting in Brooklyn 182
Circular of Cook and Smith 183
Amendments of Charter (Passed 1846) . . . 184
Amendments of Charter (Passed 1850) . . . 185
Amendments of Charter (Passed 1853) . . . 186
Contributors to the Clinton Monument . . . 188
Corporators, Trustees, Officers, and Assistants . 190
Offices of the Cemetery in New York . . . 195
List of Centenarians Buried in Green-Wood . . 195
Monuments and Tombs 196

PAGE

Correspondence—President Ray and Governor Morgan 197
By-Laws 198
Annual Sales of Lots 201
Prices of Lots 202
Annual Receipts for Sales 203
Annual Number of Interments 204
Annual Receipts on Account of Public Lots . . 205
Annual Receipts for Opening Graves and Vaults . . 206
Total Annual Receipts 207
Annual Expenditure for Labor. 208
Annual Expenditure for Improvements . . . 209
Annual Expenditure for Contingencies . . . 210
Total Annual Expenditure 211
Total Receipts and Expenditures 212
Cemetery Buildings 213
Avenues, Paths, Hills, Dells, and Lakes . . . 215

HISTORY

OF

GREEN-WOOD CEMETERY.

Twenty-six years have passed since Green-Wood Cemetery entered upon its corporate existence. From a feeble beginning, and through a hard struggle, which seemed, for a time, to be of doubtful issue, it passed at length to a secure position, and started on a career of eminent success. Very few of the multitudes who visit those attractive grounds—very few even of those who have a proprietary interest in Green-Wood—know any thing of the difficulties which beset its early steps, and which, but for the faith and perseverance of a few individuals, would have proved fatal to the undertaking. It is certain, also, that the motive which prompted this effort, and the spirit which has animated it throughout, have not always been fully understood or duly appreciated. Although the conduct of the institution has commanded almost universal satisfaction, still complaints have sometimes appeared, which, if made honestly, could proceed only from ignorance of the principles that govern the management, or of the reasons that led to particular measures.

Early difficulties.

A history of Green-Wood needed.

In view of these considerations, and of others which will readily suggest themselves, the time seems favorable for laying before the lot-owners of Green-Wood, and all who are interested in its welfare, a history of the institution. Its facts will be derived from the records and files of the corporation, and from statements, both oral and written, of gentlemen who have been connected with the enterprise from the very first. It will show, if I mistake not, that the purpose of the institution was purely philanthropic, and that it has uniformly been conducted with disinterested fidelity. It can hardly fail to deepen the interest already felt in Green-Wood, and to strengthen that confidence in its future which a judicious and energetic management has so generally inspired.

The time favorable.

The idea of a rural cemetery in this country was first developed in Boston. Crude conceptions of such an institution may have existed elsewhere and earlier; but to Mount Auburn will ever belong the praise of having led the way in a much-needed reform. That cemetery dates from 1831, and its distinguished founder, Jacob Bigelow, still lives, and still presides over the successful institution, which has been so long the object of his care.

Mount Auburn Cemetery, founded 1831.

In 1832, Mr. Henry E. Pierrepont, of Brooklyn, returned from a visit to the new cemetery at Cambridge, with the desire awakened that New York and Brooklyn should have a similar establishment, commensurate with their wants, and not unworthy of

their greatness. The wooded heights of Gowanus, with which he had been familiar from a boy, occurred to him as a site peculiarly favorable. During the following year, though absent from the country, his incipient purpose gathered strength while visiting the cemeteries and *campos santos* of Europe. On his return he found that Brooklyn, his native village, was about to take rank among the cities of the land—an event which occurred in 1834. In the following spring, Mr. Pierrepont was placed, by the citizens of Brooklyn, on a commission to lay out the new city in streets. It was while performing this duty that he first brought forward his plan for reserving, among the Gowanus Hills, a large tract for a cemetery. Ground, lying north of the present Green-Wood, and known as the Berry and Van Brunt Farms, first attracted his attention; but the owners were not ready to treat for their sale. The lands lower down, and nearer to the Bay, had been purchased with a view to disposal in city lots, and were, therefore, regarded as out of the question.

The Gowanus Hills.

Suggestion of Mr. Pierrepont.

At the time referred to, Major David B. Douglass, previously an officer of the United States Army, and an engineer of high reputation, was residing in Brooklyn, having just completed the preliminary surveys for the Croton water-works, and also the location of the Brooklyn and Jamaica railroad. In the autumn of 1835, Major Douglass gave a public lecture in Brooklyn, on the capabilities

Lecture of Major Douglass.

Hints adopted.

and prospects of the young and rising city. Mr. Pierrepont, to whom he applied for hints on the occasion, suggested the idea of a large rural cemetery, with an astronomical observatory on the grounds. The Major accepted the suggestion. The objections to interment in city vaults and crowded church-yards were undoubtedly well put, while the admirable fitness of the Gowanus grounds for cemetery purposes could have been shown by no one more competent. This is believed to have been the first public presentation that was made of the subject.

Financial crisis of 1837.

So far as it appears, this effort to impress the community with the need and value of a rural cemetery produced no visible result. Another year, with its deceitful flush of hollow prosperity, passed away, and was succeeded by the relapse of 1837. The disasters of that year, and the change which came over the prospects of dealers in real estate, revived the project of the cemetery. There was now a possibility of obtaining the Gowanus lands at prices within the bounds of reason. The larger owners of the property, some of whom had already shown a warm interest in the cemetery project, were found willing to negotiate.

1838.

1838.

Mr. Pierrepont, with the efficient aid of Major Douglass, explored the ground, selected the portion which seemed best suited to the purpose, and mapped the same, with the names of all the proprietors. The aspect of the affair was now deemed sufficiently encouraging to justify the formation of a company to carry out the design. A petition to the Legislature, in the winter of 1838, was followed by an Act of Incorporation, passed on the 11th of April in that year.* It created a joint-stock corporation, under the name of "The Green-Wood Cemetery," with a capital of three hundred thousand dollars, and the right to hold two hundred acres of land. By the Act, the petitioners were made Commissioners to receive subscriptions. These pioneers of the great enterprise were Samuel Ward, John P. Stagg, Charles King, David B. Douglass, Russell Stebbins, Joseph A. Perry, Henry E. Pierrepont, and Pliny Freeman. Of these gentlemen, Mr. Ward, long known as an eminent New York banker, and still more distinguished as a public-spirited citizen, died 27th November, 1839. The decease of Mr. Stagg, a highly respectable merchant of New York, occurred October 1, 1849. Major Douglass, whose name will often occur in this narrative, died October 21, 1849.

The ground explored and mapped.

The Company incorporated.

Names of the Commissioners.

* See Appendix, Part Third, No. I.

1838. The remaining five are still here to witness the success of their enterprise—a success which has transcended, probably, their early expectations, however high.

Ground selected. The ground which was finally selected by Mr. Pierrepont and Major Douglass, with the approval of their associates, as best suited to their purpose, lies a little back of the Gowanus Bay. It extends, as marked on the city map, from Twenty-first street to Thirty-fourth street, and from the Fifth Avenue to the Brooklyn city line.

Meeting of the land-owners. As a step preliminary to further action, a meeting of the land-owners (twenty-seven in number) was called in Brooklyn, and the cemetery project was laid before them. It was proposed that they should sell, at a fair valuation, such portions of their land as might come within the bounds of the cemetery. To this proposal a majority of the owners, including those who held the largest interest, gave their assent. The agreement between the proprietors and the commissioners was signed June 28, 1838. See Appendix, Part Third, No. V. The board of appraisers authorized by that agreement to fix the prices of the lands, were Mr. C. P. Smith, Mr. H. E. Pierrepont, Major Douglass, and Judge Hammond. According to their appraisement, dated September 24, 1838, there were one hundred and seventy-eight acres of land, valued at $134,675.50, being an average per acre of $756.60.

The land appraised.

As the tract contained two thousand one hundred and forty-five city lots, the average price per lot was $62.75. For an abstract of this appraisement, giving the quantity and the prices of land for each of the five farms, see Appendix, Part Third, No. IV. It is proper to remark here, that in the final arrangements with the owners, the average cost of the ground was a good deal below that which was named by the appraisers. The owners of this property agreed to receive their pay in cemetery stock. **1838.**

The land thus purchased had belonged for several generations to the BENNETT, BERGEN, and WYCKOFF families, and had stood in these names from the first settlement of the country by their Dutch progenitors. From time immemorial it had been the outlying pasture-ground and woodland of substantial farmers, whose houses and homesteads were near the shore. During the first two hundred years of this occupancy, it must have been a quiet spot, varied only by such sights and sounds as occasionally invade the pastoral or the sylvan scene. There was, however, one memorable exception. In the Battle of Long Island, August 26, 1776, the conflict raged for a spell on and near these very grounds. For all that is known in regard to the matter, the reader is referred to a paper in the Appendix, Part First, No. I. It was prepared in 1846, for "Green-Wood Illustrated," after much examination and inquiry. On one occasion I went over the ground with

Original owners.

Historical associations.

1776.

1838. Major Douglass. The excavations and gradings which have so transformed the aspect of Gowanus, had then scarcely begun. We stood upon the hill-side where Lord Stirling posted a part of his force, and traced the old wall and hedge which formed their temporary and frail barricade. From this spot that accomplished officer and engineer pointed out to me what he believed to have been the position and movements of the contending forces, and the probable localities of the conflict. Of the scene on which we then looked, the swells and slopes of Green-Wood, and the bright waters of the bay, are almost the only features that remain unchanged.

Gowanus in Revolutionary times.

The staid farmers of Gowanus, whose patriotism does not seem to have been of the irrepressible sort, went comfortably through the seven years of Revolution, in spite of British and Hessian soldiers quartered among and around them. When peace and prosperity returned, they just kept on in the old way, and on the ground where myriads of the dead now repose, they still gathered their winter fuel, or drove their cows to pasture. For these back lands there was no demand, as they were considered unhealthy and unfit to live on.

But the advancing waves of population and of speculation at length reached Gowanus, and the temptation of high prices proved too much even for Dutch tenacity. The purchases above referred to

GREEN-WOOD CEMETERY

1864

Showing the Original Owners of the Land.

The dotted lines show the boundaries of the Cemetery as first enclosed.

Total No of Acres 410

Scale 200 feet to 1 inch.

Boyle, Black & Sum, 92 William St N.Y

Martense 30.30/100 P.

John Lefferts 7.1 R. 11 75/100 P.

Garret L. Martense 12.1.2 R. 37.6 P.

Heirs of Garret Martense Dec.d 12.1.2 R. 36.56 P.

Margaret Crooke 65.1 R. 7 25/100 P.

David F. Clarkson 7.1.2 R. 12 1/2 P.

Garret L. Martense 7.1.2 R. 12 1/2 P.

Heirs of George Martense Dec.d 23.1.1 R. 1 38/100 P.

Heirs of Garret Martense Dec.d 20.1.1 R. 57/100 P.

Martense's Lane

Southern Entrance

Boundary between City of Brooklyn and Flatbush

27st Street

Vincent Bennett 28 75/100 Acres

Dean farm 24 Acres

Joseph

Cornelius W. Bennett 28.1 R. 6 P. 120 Pc.

Abraham Schermerhorn 85.1 O R. 16 P. 42 Pc.

Garret Bergen 37.1 R. 21 P. 188 Pc.

John & Garret G. Bergen 57.1.35 79/100 P.

PB. Pope

7th Street

7th Av.

23rd St.

Robert Martin

6th Av.

30th St.

PB Pope

6th Av.

Street

James R. Van Brunt 4 50/100 Acre

James I Jones

J.F. Delaphaine 3 Acres

9 46/1000 Acres

J.G. & G.G. Bergen 5 Acres

Northern Entrance

5th Avenue

25th St.

27th St.

29th St.

31st St.

33rd St.

John C. Bergen 1 00/100 Acre

James R. Van Brunt 1 00/100 Acre

Western Entrance

were made in 1836. A reference to the Property Map will show the relative size and position of the different pieces included in the appraisement, and also the original ownership. 1836. Reference to property map.

The northwestern portion of the ground, formerly a part of the Dean, the Bennett, and Winant Bennett farms, had been laid out and sold in city lots, and had thus fallen into numerous hands. It contained the highest point in the whole range of hills, and its retention was thought to be very desirable. It became, however, a source of infinite vexation. Several of those who held the small lots took advantage of their position, and demanded prices far above the appraisement. The exorbitant demands were long resisted. Some of the small proprietors held out for years, and one of them, as may be seen by reference to the map, holds out still.* Exorbitant demands.

* The ground alluded to is a narrow strip occupying a part of Sections 112, 113, and 114, with a small privilege in Meadow Water. It consists of twenty gores or fractions of lots, equal in area to fifteen full lots. The land has been several times appraised at its full value, and more than twice that amount has often been offered for it by the cemetery. But the extortionate demands of blinded avarice have remained unabated. After many frustrated attempts, and a long experience of annoyance and menace, the trustees decided to complete the cemetery enclosure without reference to the Chagot tract, leaving, however, a way of access to it. During the entire existence of the cemetery this malicious intrusion has been an irritating thorn in its side. It is pleasant to state that this evil is at last removed. Within the present month (June, 1864) arrangements have been made which give to the cemetery absolute possession and unquestioned occupancy of the Chagot lots. For further remarks in regard to this matter, see Appendix, Part First, No. VII.

1838.

The question of a name.

When the question of a name for the proposed institution came up for consideration, various candidates for the honor were presented. Not a few were desirous, as we learn from Major Douglass, that it should be called the *Necropolis*. But this word, however classical and ancient, conveys an idea of *city* form and show, which the founders of the cemetery were particularly anxious to avoid. They fixed upon the pleasing and unpretending name which it bears, as appropriate to its wood-crowned heights, and as indicating that it should always remain a scene of rural quiet, and beauty, and leafiness, and verdure.*

Consent of Brooklyn Common Council.

By the terms of charter, the corporation could acquire and hold lands for the proposed cemetery only "by and with the consent of the Mayor and Common Council of the City of Brooklyn." A petition for such consent, dated August 6, 1838, and signed by D. B. Douglass, H. E. Pierrepont, and R. Stebbins, was presented to the Common Council, and received their immediate and unanimous assent. See Appendix, Part Third, No. II. This important act confirmed and made fast the previous doings

* For the following learned note on the word "cemetery," we are indebted to the Rev. Dr. Dowling: "The term was early applied to Christian places of burial. Chrysostom, in the fourth century, thus gives the reason: *Δια τουτο και αυτος ὁ τοπος* KOIMHTHPION *ωνομασται, ἱνα μαθης οτι ὁι τετελευτηκοτες και ενταυθα κειμενοι ου τεθνηκασιν, αλλα κοιμωνται. For this reason this place is called a cemetery, in order that you may learn that those who have finished their course and are laid there are not dead, but* SLEEP."—*Cypress Hills' Cemetery Pamphlet.*

of the State Legislature. The resolution was offered by Mr. Joseph A. Perry, then of the Board of Aldermen, and is as follows: "Resolved, That the prayer of the memorialists be granted; and that the Commissioners of the Green-Wood Cemetery be hereby authorized to purchase and lay out, for the purposes of a Cemetery, the ground required for such purposes, not exceeding two hundred acres, within the limits designated in the memorial. On motion, it was voted that the above resolution be adopted." In accordance with these expressions of legislative and municipal will, the State Commissioners for laying out the city of Brooklyn proceeded, in concert with the projectors of the cemetery, to establish the bounds of the latter, and to define its limits on the city map. Appendix, Part Third, No. III. is an extract from the official report of the commissioners, and gives the precise outline of the cemetery as at that time established. This description, with the exception of the northwestern corner, will be found to compare with the dotted outline on the Property Map. This concluding act of the commissioners gave to Green-Wood not only position, but security, for it declared that "all streets and avenues which have been described as running through the above ground, are to terminate at its line."* In this guarantee against

1838.

Bounds established by the State Commissioners.

*A single exception was made, in favor of Hammond Avenue. This, in the plan of the Citizens' Committee referred to above, was a straight road, running from the City Hall to New Utrecht. It was afterwards discontinued by legislative action, fortunately for Green-Wood, as it would have bisected it diagonally.

1838. invasion and disturbance, more firmly established by legislative amendments passed in 1853, a guarantee which, of all the cemeteries around New York, Green-Wood alone can be said fully to possess, its proprietors may find their best assurance that they and their kindred will there be permitted to rest in peace.

Apportionment of shares.

The books for subscription were opened on the 3d of November, 1838, and the three thousand shares were apportioned by the Commissioners.

ORGANIZATION.

First meeting of the stockholders.

After due legal notice, the first meeting of the stockholders was held November 24, 1838, at the office of Messrs. Le Roy and Perry, in Hanover street. The following is a list of the Directors chosen at that meeting: Jonathan Goodhue, Stephen Whitney, Robert Ray, Thomas Ludlow Ogden, Charles King, Peter Schermerhorn, Jacob R. Le Roy, Russell Stebbins, Pliny Freeman, David B. Douglass, A. G. Hammond, Daniel Embury, Geo. S. Howland, Henry E. Pierrepont, Joseph A. Perry. Of these, Messrs. Goodhue, Whitney, Ogden, Schermerhorn, Douglass, Hammond, and Embury, have paid the debt of nature, and, with the exception of Mr. Ogden, are now at rest in Green-Wood.

1838.

The Directors came together, for the first time, on the 8th of December. This appears to have been an informal meeting, for conversation only. Their first regular and organized meeting was held at the office of S. C. Williams, Esq., on the 15th of December. Judge Hammond was chairman, Mr. Pierrepont was secretary. A committee, consisting of Messrs. Douglass, Pierrepont, and Howland, was appointed to nominate officers, to report on alterations in the charter, to confer with land-holders, and get their terms.

First meeting of the Board.

A proposition came, about this time, from Trinity Church, in New York, for the purchase of twenty acres in Green-Wood, leading to considerable correspondence, and to several conferences. The result will appear hereafter.

Proposal from Trinity Church.

In the original plan, and in the actual appraisement, the southern line of the Schermerhorn property was also the southern line of the cemetery. One day, as Mr. Pierrepont and Major Douglass were exploring the ground, the former recalled the memory of a secluded pond which he had known in the sporting days of boyhood. After several fruitless inquiries, and a long, devious tramp, they came suddenly upon it, almost hidden as it was then in the deep dell, and by a wall of the densest foliage. Charmed with its beauty and its capabilities, they resolved that it should be brought within the lines of

The Bergen Tract and Sylvan Water.

1838. the cemetery. With this in view, they called on the owner, Mr. Garret Bergen. The honest old farmer found it hard to believe that they really wanted two hundred or three hundred acres for a burying-ground; and as to the "collect," he could not conceive any possible use they would have for that. He acknowledged, however, that the ground, on which nobody had been able to *live*, might do well enough for the *dead*. After some attempted reservations, he consented to sell unconditionally. And thus was added to Green-Wood that invaluable portion of its territory known as the Bergen Tract, together with Sylvan Water, its brightest gem. The contract for thirty-three acres was signed December 29, 1838.

Mr. Bergen.

At the adjourned meeting, December 20, the committee reported that there were upon the high ground at Gowanus, from one hundred and fifty to two hundred acres of land, belonging to the Wyckoff, Ibbotson, Dean, Sackett,* Schermerhorn, and Bergen farms, which they considered "eminently favorable to the object in view," and that the same could be had at an average not exceeding seven hundred dollars the acre. On their proposal to purchase the land, the committee ascertained that many of the owners would rather take the bonds of the company than remain proprietors of its stock. To remove from the

Reasons for abandoning the joint-stock principle.

* Ibbotson, Dean, and Sackett were not original owners, but had bought their lands from C. W. Bennett and Winant Bennett.

enterprise all ideas and motives of private gain, by making it a general trust, was not only more consistent with the character and purpose of a cemetery, but had been the original design of the projectors. The joint-stock principle had been adopted, under the impression that in no other way could the requisite funds be raised. As this notion was no longer tenable, the committee advised the change as much to be desired. It would prevent a conflict of interest between lot-owners and stockholders—would simplify the management and police of the cemetery—and would secure public confidence in the undertaking, by removing from it all appearance of aims at private advantage. 1838.

In accordance with these views, the Board voted to petition the Legislature for such an alteration of their charter as should carry the views into effect. The requisite steps were taken, and the "Act to alter and amend," etc., was passed on the 11th of April, 1839. That act changed the Directors into Trustees, and placed the institution on its present liberal and unexceptionable basis. For the Directors' Memorial, the Resolve of the Brooklyn Common Council, and the amended Act, see Appendix, Part Third, No. VI. Constitution changed by legislative act.

The committee on lands was empowered to conclude the purchase on the terms reported. The same committee was directed to confer with

1838. religious societies in New York and Brooklyn, in regard to their taking an interest in the cemetery grounds.

To secure in the new city map such an insertion of the cemetery bounds as the law required, and to prevent the streets which those lines intersected from passing through the grounds, it was absolutely necessary that an outline plan of the selected territory should be placed in the hands of the City Commissioners before the first of January, 1839. Difficulties which occurred in making final arrangements respecting the land, and which continued until near the close of the year, caused no little anxiety lest the opportunity should pass by, and the cemetery should fail for want of compliance with the law. It was only by unremitted exertion, and at the very last hour, that the plan was deposited with the Commissioners, thus insuring for it a legally authorized place on the map of the city, with fixed metes and bounds, over which no street could afterwards pass.*

A narrow escape.

* For its happy deliverance from this danger, the cemetery is mainly indebted to the energy and industry of Mr. Henry E. Pierrepont.

1839.

Such, in brief, as it stands on the record, was the official action of the Green-Wood Cemetery, during the first year of its existence. For all that appears here, the current of its affairs ran smoothly, and left to the managers an easy task. Very far from this was the reality. Difficulties met them at the very outset, and, for a long time, seemed to accumulate rather than diminish. There were the holders of small lots, who demanded unreasonable prices, to be visited and reasoned with individually—and who were thus visited, some of them many times. There were the encumbrances on the larger parcels, which must be removed before the company could deed a single rood for burial purposes. The recent holders of the property had in good faith contracted to pay off the mortgages, and tried to do so. In this they were foiled, not only by the scarcity of money, but by the unaccommodating course of some of the mortgagees. In their attempts to overcome these obstacles, the committee on lands made many weary visits, and spent much breath, to little purpose. The chief difficulty of this sort related to the Schermerhorn property, which was held by a number of partners, who, finding themselves unable to pay the whole mortgage, proposed to release that part which had been sold to the cemetery. To this Abraham Schermerhorn, the mortgagee, would not consent, demanding all or

1839.

Embarrassments.

Schermerhorn mortgage.

1839. none. This trouble, as I learn from Mr. Pierrepont's diary of the time, made its appearance before the close of 1838, and, by its threatening aspect and obstinate character, caused even then an anxious fear lest the whole project should fall through.

Two hundred acres purchased.

Upon the 9th of January the Board again met. Major Douglass, on behalf of the land committee, reported that they had purchased the larger part of a tract of two hundred acres, the boundaries of which he minutely specified; that within these boundaries there were about sixty lots not yet bought, but which, being near the border, might or might not be included in the final arrangement; that these boundaries had been duly marked and drawn on the map of Brooklyn by the City Commissioners. The action of the committee was ratified by the Directors.

Corporation seal.

At the same meeting a seal for the corporation was adopted: the title, "Green-Wood Cemetery—Chartered 1838:" the device represents Memory scattering flowers over the graves of the dead.

Major Douglass was requested to survey and lay out the grounds, and to prepare a plot of the same.

At a meeting held on the 25th of April, the amended Act of Incorporation was adopted by the Board. The requisite steps were taken for surrendering the stock and for classifying the Trustees.

Major Douglass was chosen President; Mr. Le Roy, Comptroller; Mr. Pierrepont, Secretary. Messrs. Ray, Perry, Pierrepont, Stebbins, and Freeman were placed on the Executive Committee. 1839.

The President was requested to advertise the objects, plan, and prospects of the association, and also to present the whole subject in pamphlet form.*

A rail-fence and a road.

The first work done on the ground was to give it the slender protection of a common rail-fence. A winding road, traversing the cemetery, and passing through its most interesting portions, was laid out by Major Douglass, and was put under contract. It was begun on the 10th of May, 1839, and was opened for carriages on the Fourth of July following. This first work of any importance performed in Green-Wood, was executed by Mr. R. D. Nooney.† This road, after much alteration, amendment, and extension, became a part of what was subsequently known as "The Tour." As soon as the opening of this

* In conformity with this vote, Major Douglass brought out a pamphlet in the autumn following. A copy of this first Green-Wood publication lies before me. Its title is: "Exposition of the Plan and Objects of the Green-Wood Cemetery, an Incorporated Trust, Chartered by the Legislature of the State of New York." Sixteen of its thirty-two pages are a well-written statement of the need, character, and condition of the cemetery, and an eloquent appeal to the public in its behalf. The Appendix consists of official and State documents, the terms of subscription to cemetery lots, and an abstract of conditions and limitations.

† This road was four and a half miles long, and cost $3,250.

1839. road made it an easy thing to see and explore the grounds, many gentlemen of influence were taken down to visit them. Gradually it became known that a new and delightful drive had been added to the scanty privileges of New York and Brooklyn, and Green-Wood soon became a place of considerable resort. All this was well enough, as far as it went, but it went only a very little way.

Green-Wood begins to be known.

At a meeting of the Trustees, June 24, 1839, the executive committee reported, among other things, that they had nearly completed an avenue through and around the cemetery. They proposed to call public attention to this fact, in the hope that it would lead to the sale of lots. "It is to be remembered," say the committee, "that the institution is no longer one of profit, but of benevolence. It looks solely to the accomplishment of a great philanthropic object, without the consideration of gain to any one; and it may therefore appeal with confidence to the philanthropy of every public-spirited citizen. Let such only look fairly into the aim and purpose of our institution, and its ability, unquestionable, as we think, to carry out those purposes in a manner creditable to this trust and to the community at large, and the result must be certain."

Extracts from Report.

After mentioning the cemeteries of Philadelphia and Baltimore as very successful in disposing of their ground, though the enterprises were got up for pri-

vate advantage, the report proceeds: "Is it suppo- **1839.**
sable that Green-Wood, which is a public trust, and where the lot-holders are to realize in embellishments all the profits of the undertaking, shall not be equally successful?"

On the 2d of July, 1839, the Trustees, having no means to go on with improvements, or even to pay for what had been done, resolved that the bonds of the company for ten thousand dollars should be issued, reimbursable from the first sale of lots. At the meeting of 11th October following, the President reported that he had executed the company's bonds for $4,500 cash, advanced by five members of the Board. The men who, in spite of hard times and disheartening prospects, came to the relief of the embarrassed institution, were Messrs. PERRY, LE ROY, RAY, and PIERREPONT, one thousand dollars each, and Mr. STEBBINS, five hundred dollars.

Issue of bonds.

On the 23d of September, 1839, books were opened for all who might wish to subscribe for lots, and public attention was called to the subject by circulars and advertisements. By the terms, as then announced, each single lot was to have three hundred square feet, with a border of one foot. Four lots could be taken together, and laid out in a quadrangle, or some other shape of equivalent area. The ground was to be ready for selection by the 1st of November, or soon after. The precedence of choice among subscribers

Terms of subscription advertised.

1839. was to be determined by lottery, each lot, in drawing, to have one chance. The owner of a lot which had been selected, registered, and paid for, could immediately occupy the same, and thirty days thereafter would receive a good and sufficient deed.

Apparent indifference of the public.

But the public manifested no avidity for burial-lots in Green-Wood. The prepossessions and prejudices which spring from ancient usage and time-honored customs are not easily laid aside. Although strong objections to interments in cities had forced themselves on many reflecting minds, the New Yorkers of that day still clung to the charnel-house and churchyard. There their fathers and their kindred had been laid, and there, very naturally, they wished to lay themselves down. This was not the only thing which operated adversely to the rural cemetery. Violations of the grave for scientific purposes had occurred in some parts of the country, and had awakened fear as well as indignation. To bury their friends in a *rural* cemetery, seemed to many like burial in some open field, where the sacred relics would be subject to unrestricted depredation. It was found no easy matter to disabuse such persons of the mistaken notion.

Probable reasons of this apathy.

Needless apprehensions.

Happily, all apprehensions of this kind, so far as Green-Wood was concerned, soon passed away. Its high and strong enclosure; the constancy and vigilance with which it was guarded; the position and the great extent of the cemetery; all gave assurance of security against invasion, which experience has shown

to be perfectly well founded. Should any one, however, still be sensitive in this regard, let him know, that in all great cities science readily finds the subjects so necessary for her use, among those who have no friends to care for what becomes of their poor remains. 1839.

Plan of selling to religious societies, and expected advantages.

A plan for selling tracts of considerable size to religious societies in New York and Brooklyn, was brought forward early in the movement. These tracts were offered to such societies at a large reduction, on condition that they should sell the lots to their own members only, and not below a stipulated price. It was thought that the arrangement would obviate objections arising from a reluctance among people of the same religious faith and household to dispersion after death. By this means, each church and parish might still have, as it were, its own churchyard, or, at least, its own private burying-ground. To the cemetery it proffered the advantage of large, immediate sales, which, being paid for in cash, or in church-bonds, would furnish means, at that time imperatively required, for expenses and improvements.

Hopes of aid from Trinity Parish.

Although not generally acted on, the proposition was favorably received. Several of the Episcopal churches in New York, under the prompting of Trinity Parish, appointed a committee to consider the subject, and to confer with the Trustees of Green-Wood. Mr. Thomas Ludlow Ogden, who was one

1839. of these Trustees, and who had been for years the leading man in the corporation of Trinity Church, was warmly in favor of securing for that great parish an ample reservation in Green-Wood. As his colleagues of the committee agreed with him, and as Mr. Ogden's voice had long been potential in all the business matters of the parish, there was every reason to expect that the measure would be accomplished.

The contemplated arrangement soon became a topic of conversation, and produced no little excitement. The staid parishioners of Trinity, and the native life-long residents of Manhattan Island, were shocked at the idea of being taken over the water, or of being buried anywhere except on that same rock-ribbed isle. At the vestry meeting, when the subject came up, there was an unusual attendance, and Mr. Ogden was, for the first time, defeated. The consequence, as regarded Trinity Parish, was the selection, for burial purposes, of far less eligible ground on the eastern bank of the Hudson, and far up on the Island.

Hopes suddenly extinguished.

To the projectors of Green-Wood it was a severe disappointment. The sale of twenty acres to Trinity would have furnished the cash means which the young institution sorely needed, and would at once have lifted it from the mire, in which it was compelled to flounder for two or three years longer.

Regrets.

Such, and very naturally, was the feeling at the time. But when at length, through much discouragement and many difficulties, the company had worked its way out, I doubt if any deep regrets were felt that the Hercules of Trinity had declined to put his broad shoulder to the wheel. There is no discipline so wholesome and invigorating as that of adversity, boldly met and bravely conquered. Nor is this all. It is quite possible that a great ecclesiastical and moneyed corporation, possessing a large interest in the ground, might have exerted a preponderating influence that would have been very undesirable. On the whole, it was well for Green-Wood, if not for Trinity Church, that the latter decided to make its burial-place among the rocks of Manhattan Island.

1839.

The matter reconsidered.

So far as appears, the $4,500, obtained as above stated, constituted the entire amount of money raised that year, to pay salaries, cost of improvements, and interest on debt. That it could go but a little way toward all this, is very certain. The failure of the negotiations with Trinity Parish, the land encumbrance still unremoved, the want of a general and lively interest in the object itself, and the universal stagnation of business, left but little to encourage the hopes of those who had undertaken the arduous task of providing, in anticipation, for a great public want, and that before the public itself had awakened to a sense of its need. All that this same public as yet knew of Green-Wood, and all which it seemed to

Discouragements.

1839. care for, was, that a new and beautiful drive, far surpassing any before possessed, had been added to the list of its gratifications.

Toward the latter part of October, an arrangement was made with Hunn C. Beach, to act as general secretary and disbursing agent. Mr. Beach continued so to act about a year.

A monument.

About the same time, an obelisk, of Staten Island sienite, was set up on the northern bank of Arbor Water, where now stands the monument of John B. Graham. This must have been meant, to use the language of sportsmen, as a sort of "decoy duck." Beautiful and becoming as this monument was, the obelisks and pyramids seemed, at the time, in no hurry to alight around it. They came quite fast enough afterwards. This stone now stands near Lawn-Girt Hill, in the triangular lot of Stephen B. Munn, which is on Alder Avenue.

1840.

1840. On the 29th of May, 1840, there was a meeting of the Trustees. A vote was passed, renewing the offer to negotiate with religious societies, and another, inviting proposals for enclosing the ground with a substantial picket fence. It was also ordered that the books for sale of lots should again be opened. On the 5th of September, 1840, the first interment was made in Green-Wood Cemetery. John Hanna was buried in Lot 233, near the base of Ocean Hill, and on its western side. During the two years that followed, one hundred and thirty-three burials (including removals from other grounds) were made in Green-Wood. As the cemetery, however, had not yet been duly opened for its original purpose, the interments referred to were made on the responsibility, and by the act, of Mr. S. N. Burrill, an undertaker in the city of New York, and, at that time, almost the only member of his fraternity who seemed favorably disposed toward the young and struggling institution.

Renewed efforts.

The first interment.

S. N. Burrill.

In the summer of this year Mr. Burrill constructed, upon the declivity north of Sylvan Water, the first vault that was made in Green-Wood. Excepting these few and feeble indications of the use to which

1840. those pleasant grounds were eventually to be put, the year 1840 left the cemetery very much as it found it.

Near the close of the year Major Douglass, whose engineering ability, cultivated taste, and extensive knowledge had marked him as the right man to preside over the cemetery, was chosen President of Kenyon College, in Ohio, and resigned, prospectively, the presidency of Green-Wood. The first topographical plan of the grounds was prepared by this gentleman, and was presented and adopted early in March, 1841. It is the last work connected with Green-Wood in which his hand or name appears. (For a brief notice of this eminent man, see Appendix, Part Second, No. I.)

Maj. Douglass resigns.

1841.

1841. Another unsuccessful effort.

On the 22d of February, 1841, another attempt was made to remove the Schermerhorn mortgage. One of the partners, who had a large interest in that purchase, proposed to raise for the purpose one-half of $25,000, if the cemetery would furnish the other moiety. As this was simply impossible, the proposition was merely tantalizing.

Zebedee Cook. President.

March 6, 1841, the office of President was temporarily filled by the election of Mr. Zebedee Cook, Jr., a gentleman who had already some experience, having been an active director of the Mount Auburn Cemetery.

A crisis. Meeting of Trustees.

Near the end of May, the affairs and condition of Green-Wood had become so critical that, on the 26th of that month, a meeting of the Trustees was held, to consider the question whether they should make any further attempt to prosecute the enterprise. It had become evident that neither the partners nor the cemetery could remove the encumbrance on the large tract which had belonged to the Schermerhorn farm, and this fact rested like an incubus on every effort to proceed. No report has been preserved of the ear-

1841. nest and anxious deliberations of that little conclave. Yet we can well conceive with what painful regret they contemplated the failure of their high endeavor, and the extinction of so many hopes. The whole subject was finally referred to a committee, consisting of Messrs. Van Wagenen, Stebbins, Hammond, Cook, and Pierrepont.

Reference to a Committee.

On the 5th of June following the Trustees met, and Mr. Van Wagenen, for the committee, made a long and minute report. In considering the question whether it was practicable and expedient, under existing circumstances, to open to the public for burial purposes those parts of the ground which were actually disencumbered, the committee had made a careful examination of the financial condition of the cemetery company, and found its liabilities to be as follows:

Mr. Van Wagenen's Report.

The financial situation.

Cemetery bonds on account of land purchases, issued during the year ending July 1, 1840, and payable according to provisions of the charter	$25,983 49
Bonds for land purchases, payable at specific periods.	4,816 33
Bonds for money advanced by the five Trustees	4,500 00
Purchase-money due Garret Bergen	13,084 40
Bonds and mortgages which the Company had assumed to pay	7,653 00
Due to the Comptroller	1,827 41
Bills rendered and due	4,000 00
Balance claimed by Mr. Beach	1,316 67
Cash required on the Dean and Ibbotson land	5,000 00
For fencing, probably	4,500 00
Total	$72,681 30

1841.

In the opinion of the committee, the chief difficulty of the cemetery company at that time consisted not in the twenty-six thousand dollars of bonds, but in the cash indebtedness. To carry on the enterprise would require, they thought, fifteen thousand dollars a year, without making any payments to the general bond-holders. If the latter would consent to this, it would not only relieve the Trustees, but would ultimately benefit those who held the bonds. Though the embarrassments of the institution were many and great, the committee did not despair. By the exercise of due vigor and economy, the great object of the organization would yet be accomplished.

Opinion, suggestion, and encouragement.

There can be no doubt, although the fact does not appear from the official record, that the Trustees at this time were intending to go on with the cemetery, without including the Schermerhorn land. However this may have been, the aspect of affairs in reference to that property soon underwent a change. The mortgage was foreclosed, and the partners in the purchase lost all that they had advanced. The property reverted to its original owner, and was again in the market. The land which, three years before, had been appraised at over six hundred dollars an acre, was now offered for three hundred dollars. Here, indeed, was a chance for Green-Wood, if it only had the money. Even its promise to pay would have been taken by the accommodating proprie-

Schermerhorn forecloses the mortgage, and offers the land at a great reduction.

Want of money prevents acceptance.

1841. tor, if accompanied by undoubted collateral security.

The cemetery is enclosed by a palisade fence.

In the autumn of 1841 arrangements were made for enclosing the cemetery. An abundance of cedar trees growing on the grounds furnished all the posts required. Heavy pine paling for two miles of fence was brought from Oswego County, by the order of Mr. Pierrepont, to be paid for, if ever, when the cemetery should be able. This debt was finally paid in cemetery lots for family use.

1842.

1842.

In January, 1842, the Trustees were encouraged by a subscription for one hundred lots from St. Ann's Church in Brooklyn, an event, at that dark time, none the less cheering that it afterwards, for a time, fell through.

St. Ann's Church takes one hundred lots.

In the March which followed, an incident occurred, supposed, at the time, to be disastrous to the cemetery, but which proved, in reality, most auspicious to its interests. From the beginning, Mr. Joseph A. Perry had shown a warm regard for the cemetery project, and had given to it such attention and aid as the demands of an engrossing pursuit would allow. Had that business continued prosperous, it is not likely that his relations to Green-Wood would materially have changed. In this emergency, however, of his own affairs and of Green-Wood, he yielded to the request of friends, who well knew his business energy and skill, that he would devote his whole time to the concerns of the cemetery. The happy consequences of this arrangement soon appeared, and have been growing more and more manifest ever since.

Mr. J. A. Perry accepts the management.

To bring the cemetery directly and prominently

1842. before the public, and to make the suggested measure feasible, Mr. Perry took the necessary steps for calling a general meeting of Brooklyn citizens. It was held on the evening of March 14, 1842, in the Reformed Dutch Church, Henry street. After addresses had been made by civilians and by clergymen of several denominations, nearly one hundred lots were conditionally subscribed for on the spot. For the call and names of the signers, and for the constitution and action of this influential meeting, see Appendix, Part Third, No. VIII.

Public meeting in Brooklyn.

As it was impossible for the Trustees to give deeds of the ground while it was burdened with legal liens, it was evident that no further progress could be made until these encumbrances, or some part of them, should be removed. It was resolved, therefore, that at least a hundred acres of the ground should be liberated, if possible, and that no subscription for lots should be binding until this was accomplished. To make this sure, and to obtain the confidence of the public, Messrs. Cook and Smith, of the Trustees, were appointed a committee to receive subscriptions on the conditions named. On the 6th of May, 1842, this committee put forth a circular, announcing that the subscriptions for burial-lots were "sufficient, when paid, to enable them to open a portion of the grounds consisting of upwards of one hundred acres, lying in a body, entirely free from encumbrance, and to deliver deeds for all lots within these bounds." The subscri-

Plan for liberating one hundred acres of the ground.

Committee to receive subscriptions.

A circular is issued.

bers were requested to make immediate payment. **1842.**
See Appendix, Part Third, No. IX.

At a meeting of the Trustees (April 29th) an important report was made by Mr. Perry, as chairman of the standing committee, giving notice of an arrangement with Schermerhorn for the purchase of eighty-five acres at $350 per acre, instead of $300, as at first offered; thirty-three of said acres to be deeded on receiving bonds of the churches for $10,000, and the remainder to be made over within six years, in small parcels, as payments should come in. The report also stated that Christ Church and the First Presbyterian Church, in Brooklyn, had each taken one hundred lots in the cemetery, at $40 a lot, for which they would give their bonds.* The same committee had arranged for the purchase of all other necessary parcels of ground, excepting eight lots belonging to J. M. Marsh, twenty gores of T. Chagot,

The Schermerhorn tract is bought.

Two hundred lots sold to two Brooklyn churches.

* The idea of selling ground to churches and associations was no part of the original plan. The real object was to provide a resting-place for families—little enclosures, where those who had been united by kindred ties in life, might in death lie down side by side. When the project of selling to the churches was first brought forward, it met with serious objections in the Board. But there was a necessity in the case, which overcame all scruples. Though it was a consent of poverty rather than of the will, excellent reasons were assigned for the consideration of the religious societies. As a merely financial measure it was beneficial to the cemetery, if not, indeed, essential to its progress. In other respects it can hardly be considered a success. In this matter the ecclesiastical *esprit de corps* was not quite so strong as had been supposed. As a general thing, the individual members of churches and parishes preferred to make their selections from the whole ground, rather than to be shut up to any particular portion.

1842. and ten lots of D. L. Jones, all of which were held at exorbitant prices. Believing that these would eventually come in, the committee advised that lots should be sold without reference to these unpurchasable patches.

The cemetery again in straits.

Under these more encouraging prospects, the committee labored with new energy. But 1842, as many well remember, was the hardest of those hard years which followed the revulsion of 1837. There seemed to be scarcely any business, or money, or credit. The money subscribed for cemetery lots came in slowly, and, after every effort had been made, seven acres of the required hundred were still unrelieved. Here was another crisis, for unless this difficulty were removed, the money already received must be refunded, and the cemetery would be hopelessly dead.

Relieved. Garret Bergen.

While in this perplexity, Mr. Perry called one day on Mr. Garret Bergen, and found the old man sitting under the ancient tree which shaded his door. The condition of affairs was explained to him, and he was asked whether he would release from legal ties the needed seven acres, and trust the good faith and ability of the company for payment. This, certainly, was asking a good deal, considering the uncertainties of the experiment, and the fact that his interest money had not been paid.

Mr. Bergen called his sons—the proposal was

briefly discussed—and then the little family council, with a directness which reminds us of patriarchal simplicity and honor, gave its cheerful assent. Let this generous act, which rescued the sinking institution, and set it forward on its way to prosperity, be long remembered to their praise. See Appendix, Part Second, No. II. 1842.

In the course of this summer some real progress was made. In August Mr. PERRY was chosen Vice-President, still retaining the active management of the cemetery affairs. Public notice was given that the cemetery was open for sale of lots and for interments. Partial arrangements were made for a formal opening and public consecration of the grounds, and Chancellor KENT was requested to deliver an address on the occasion.

Opening of the cemetery advertised.

Proposed inauguration.

On the 25th of September, 1842, Samuel N. Burrill, whose informal connection with the cemetery has already been mentioned, was appointed by the standing committee Superintendent of Interments, his compensation to consist of the fees which might accrue. Mr. Burrill held this position about five months.

Superintendent of Interments.

At the close of this season twenty tombs had been constructed in Green-Wood, and there had been, including removals, one hundred and sixty-two interments.

1842. At the meeting of the Trustees on the 27th of December, 1842, the standing committee was authorized to issue bonds for such claims on the company, payable on demand, as the claimants may be willing so to arrange.

Issue of bonds authorized.

It was resolved to be expedient to set apart the ground by religious and other appropriate services, and committees were appointed to fix the day and to make all arrangements for the solemnity.*

At the meeting of lot-owners, December 5th, 1842, the financial statement presented by Mr. Perry represented the special liabilities of the cemetery company as amounting to $56,288 99. The amount of general bonds issued and about to be issued, with accrued interest, was $51,857 37, making the aggregate of liabilities, at that time, $108,146 36.

A financial statement.

* The proposed ceremonial never took place. One consideration after another suggested delay, until the institution had become so well established as to make any formal inauguration unseasonable and needless.



Entrance and Keeper's Lodge—1845.

1843.

ALTHOUGH a great work yet remained to be done, the serious troubles of the cemetery were now over. Henceforth the tenor of its way is comparatively smooth. The discipline of its infancy had been severe, but who can say that it was not salutary? **1843.** The prospect improving.

That a great change had come over the condition and prospects of the institution is evinced by the fact that, during the year 1843, no special meeting of the Trustees was found necessary. In the cemetery itself, the influence of an efficient and vigilant administration was strikingly seen. The fencing-stuff, which had been ready and waiting for a year, was made into a strong enclosure of the ground. A rustic cottage for the keeper, a rustic bell-tower, lodge, and gate, guarded and adorned the only entrance, and by their tasteful simplicity commanded general admiration. The neglected road, the ground everywhere unsightly with stones and stumps and rubbish, the stagnant ponds, and noisome swamps, all demanded and received a vast amount of care and labor. Those who had been familiar with Green-Wood in its squalid attire, and who knew how scanty still were its pecuniary means, Fence, cottage, bell-tower, gate. Visible improvement.

1843. saw with pleasure, and not without wonder, its rapid transformation to a scene of neatness and beauty.

Slender means.

It needs but a glance at the financial report of the Trustees, to show how small, at this time, was the pecuniary ability of the cemetery. Had we no other evidence than is furnished by these figures, we might safely say that the institution was successfully carried through the years 1843 and 1844, only by the exercise of great economy and care on the part of those who managed it, as well as of considerable patience and hope on the part of contractors, employés, and creditors. It was not, indeed, until 1845 that the receipts from sales of the ground began to bear any just proportion to the annual expenses.

Mr. Perry takes the office of Comptroller.

At the Trustee meeting of December 4, 1843, some changes were made in the government of the institution. Mr. Pierrepont resigned as Comptroller, and was made Vice-President. Mr. Perry, who had been Vice-President, was chosen Comptroller,—an arrangement which has continued, by successive re-elections, to the present time.

Lawn-Girt Hill.

At the same meeting, the standing committee was authorized to convey to the executors of Hezekiah B. Pierrepont twenty lots of Green-Wood ground. This was in payment of the bill for fencing the cemetery, an expense which had been assumed by Mr. Henry E. Pierrepont, several years before. The

spot selected as the burial-place of the Pierrepont family was the crown of a symmetrical eminence, now known as Lawn-Girt Hill. The example thus set has repeatedly been followed, and these large enclosures, most of which are circular or elliptical, constitute one of the most characteristic and beautiful features of Green-Wood. 1843.

1844.

1844.

"Odd Fellows."

In the autumn of 1844, applications for ground in the cemetery were made by certain Lodges of the Odd Fellows' Association. It was not without some hesitation, on the part of the Trustees, that consent was given. Like the sales to churches, it went counter to the original intent of the projectors. For this reason, and perhaps on some other accounts, it caused no deep regret that the majority of such associations were induced, by considerations of cheapness, to secure lots in other cemeteries.

Important purchase of land.

At a meeting on the 2d of September, 1844, the standing committee reported a further purchase of land from Abraham Schermerhorn, at three hundred and fifty dollars an acre. It will be seen by the Property Map that the nine acres thus bought, intervening, as they did, between the Fifth Avenue and the cemetery, were essential, not only to its looks, but to its convenience. The purchase was indeed absolutely necessary to secure an entrance from the avenue into the cemetery. After this ground was obtained, the entrance, which had been north of the keeper's lodge, and on land not belonging to the cemetery, was moved a little farther south, and the keeper's lodge was considerably enlarged.

P.A. WILLIAMS, SC.



Keeper's Lodge, enlarged 1845.

In the summer of this year, the remains of De Witt Clinton, removed by order of his family from Albany to Green-Wood, were placed, temporarily, in the tomb of Mr. Le Roy, upon Bay Grove Hill. In expectation of this event, the Trustees had previously voted to set apart a piece of ground for the final reception of the relics, and for a suitable monument. A subscription was soon after opened for the erection of such a memorial, the sum of $2,100 was pledged, and here the matter rested for five years. In the mean time, as if this slight effort in the city of New York had touched and roused the slumbering gratitude of the people, movements for a monument to Clinton were made in different parts of the State. In 1848 the Clinton Monument Association was incorporated, and entered on its work with an earnestness which seemed to promise much. A special committee, consisting of Luther Bradish, Millard Fillmore, and William Parmelee, was appointed "to ascertain the probable expense of a suitable monument to be erected to the memory of De Witt Clinton; and the form and material for such monument; and whether the relatives of the deceased would consent to the removal of his remains to the place selected for such monument; and where, and on what terms, suitable land could be obtained for the erection of the same."

1841.

Remains of De Witt Clinton placed in Green-Wood.

Effort to procure a monument.

"Clinton Monument Association" formed.

Mr. Charles A. Clinton, in behalf of the family, replied that the remains of his father could not be

1844. removed from Green-Wood. This circumstance induced the committee to recommend that the proposed erection should be *civic* rather than *sepulchral*, and that it should be located, not in a cemetery, but in some city or public place. A triumphal arch, to be surmounted by a statue of CLINTON, was the form adopted, and the small esplanade of the Capitol, at Albany, was the spot selected. James Renwick furnished a plan and picture of the proposed edifice, and estimates of cost, varying with the size, from $47,000 to $93,000.

The "triumphal arch" that was built on paper.

While the question of location had been pending, three cemeteries and six large towns had contended earnestly for the honor. They lost but little in their failure. The enterprise went no further, and a "perished pamphlet" is all that remains of the great triumphal arch.

This result, foreseen, at least, and the decision thus made known that the relics of the great statesman would not be removed from Green-Wood, naturally led to a revival of the effort to place a suitable monument over his grave. At the request of several gentlemen interested in the object, and acting as a committee on behalf of subscribers to the work, HENRY K. BROWN furnished a design. His model of a statue, to be executed in bronze, was seen and approved by numerous amateurs and artists, and was adopted by the subscribers. The sum required was

Revived and successful efforts in New York.

Henry K. Brown's statue of Clinton.

soon obtained, and the artist proceeded to execute the work. Having completed at his studio, in Brooklyn, a clay model to the satisfaction of his employers, he took the plaster copy to the foundry of Mr. Ames, at Chicopee, Massachusetts, where it was cast in bronze. Let it be remembered, to the credit both of sculptor and founder, that this was the first large and really successful casting of bronze statuary in our country. The colossal statue, when finished, was placed for a short time in front of the City Hall of New York, and thence removed to its present position in Green-Wood, on the central mound of Bay-Side Dell. It is a truthful and dignified representation of the illustrious original, and, though no other monument should rise to his memory, will bear testimony, in distant times, that the contemporaries of Clinton were not all ungrateful. See Appendix, Part First, No. III.

1844.

Bay-Side Dell.

1845.

1845. From a statement made to the Board by the Comptroller, Jan. 18th, 1845, we learn that attempts had been made to get lots in the cemetery with a view to private gain, by reselling or otherwise. To prevent all such perversion of the design, a resolve was passed "that all interments in lots shall be restricted to the members of the family and relatives of the proprietors thereof, unless special permission to the contrary be obtained in writing from the Comptroller;" and also, that a restriction to this effect should be inserted in the deeds of all lots sold to individuals. But for this salutary restraint, speculation, with its selfish and baleful influences, would undoubtedly long since have worked its way into the hallowed precincts of Green-Wood.

Restrictions on interments.

In accordance with a proposition from Mr. Wm. A. White, who was a large holder of the original cemetery bonds, an arrangement in regard to them was this year effected, which proved exceedingly beneficial to the enterprise. Those bonds, as originally given, were indefinite as to time of payment, but pledged toward their liquidation one-half of the annual receipts. With this condition the straitened circumstances of the company had made it impossible to comply. Nothing had been paid, and the interest for five years had been accumulating. Under the

New arrangement in regard to the bonds.

new arrangement, the bonds were payable in three, five, and seven years, with interest semi-annually. All the back interest down to July, 1844, was given in. This change was a saving to the cemetery of several thousand dollars. **1845.** Beneficial result.

At this meeting Mr. Zebedee Cook resigned the Presidency, and received the thanks of his co-trustees for the earnest and efficient service which he had rendered to the institution. Mr. Robert Ray, who, at the first organization of the Board, had declined the appointment, was elected to succeed him. Fortunately for the cemetery, Mr. Ray's modesty no longer compelled him to refuse a position which he has ever since held so satisfactorily to all. Robert Ray chosen President.

Vista Hill, one of those gentle, rounded swells, in which Green-Wood abounds, had been bought, during the winter of 1844–5, by the Church of the Saviour, Pierrepont street, Brooklyn. The lots around the circumference were sold to members of the parish, and a circular area in the centre was reserved for the Lord's poor. On the 18th of September, 1845, this enclosure was consecrated to its future use, in the presence of a large concourse. The Rev. Mr. Farley, pastor of the church, and the Rev. John Pierpont, conducted the exercises, which were highly appropriate and impressive. See Appendix, Part First, No. IV. Vista Hill sold to the Church of the Saviour. Consecration of Vista Hill.

1845. So far as religious solemnities and formal rites are necessary for consecration, Vista Hill is the only *consecrated* ground in Green-Wood.* No one, however, imagines that this inaugural ceremony was considered, even by those who engaged in it, as imparting to the spot any peculiar sanctity. That superstitious belief in a ceremonially imparted sacredness, which has shown itself so often and so odiously in unchristian acts of exclusion, is not the creed of those who founded Green-Wood, or of the great community who have selected it for their last home. In their view, if we mistake not, it has had ample consecration in the generous motives which led to its establishment—in the tender and unceasing care which has kept and guarded it—in the genial influences of its own earth and sky—and, above all, in those treasures, once so dear, which have been confided to its trust.

"What's *hallowed* ground?"

> "That's *hallowed* ground, where, mourned and missed,
> The lips repose our love has kissed."

* We must except also the sepulchre and monument of Miss Canda, which have received the blessing of the Romish Church.



Gardener's Lodge, Ocean Hill—1845.

1846.

1846.

During the year 1846 the cemetery continued to make progress. More than four hundred lots were sold. There were eight hundred and twelve interments. The receipts from various sources amounted to a little more than $38,000. To enable the Corporation to hold more land, an amendment to the charter was passed by the Legislature. See Appendix, Part Third, No. X.

Evidences of progress.

The records of the Board and of the Standing Committee for the year make no mention of any thing special or peculiar. At the only meeting of the Trustees (Dec. 7th), the Comptroller was authorized to convey to the family of Cornelius Bergen, deceased, a cemetery lot, "in consideration of services rendered by the deceased, in procuring amendments to the charter, while a member of the Legislature of this State." This small tribute to the Bergen name had been well deserved, as appears elsewhere. At the election of officers (Dec. 9th), Mr. Wm. Augustus White was placed on the Standing Committee, which has enjoyed, ever since, his valuable services.

A tribute to the Bergens.

Wm. Augustus White.

Until this time the office of Surveyor had been regarded as temporary. The Standing Committee, annoyed by the want of promptness and efficiency in that department, and convinced that the office would

1846. be a constant necessity, resolved on procuring a permanent surveyor, and Mr. William C. Moore was appointed. On the resignation of Mr. Moore, soon after, he was succeeded in the office by Mr. Lindsay J. Wells, whose faithful and efficient services have continued to the present time.

Mr. Wells chosen permanent surveyor.

Arrangement with Robert Martin.

An arrangement on terms of joint partnership was made during the year with Mr. Robert Martin, for publishing, by subscription, a work descriptive of the cemetery, under the title of "GREEN-WOOD ILLUSTRATED." It came out in numbers, at irregular intervals, and contained engraved views of the scenery and monuments, with descriptions of the same. Mr. James Smillie, an artist of the highest reputation, executed the engravings from drawings made by himself. The descriptive portion was furnished by the writer of these pages. After the issue of two or three numbers, the entire undertaking was assumed by Mr. Martin, who agreed to carry it on in the same style. The work was printed both in quarto and folio form, with a typographic and artistic beauty which, at that time, was rare in American publications, and which, even now, has not often been surpassed. Attractive in subject and in execution, it had an extensive circulation, and drew the attention of many to the superlative charms of the scene which it depicted and described. While it was confined to Green-Wood, the work was remunerative. But Mr. Martin extended his plan, and proposed to bring in

Publication of "Green-Wood Illustrated."

Style of the work.

all the rural cemeteries. His second series related to Mount Auburn. The work still maintained its mechanical and pictorial excellence, and was edited by a Boston lady, whom Dr. Bigelow had recommended for the task. The field, however, as compared with New York, was limited; the sales fell off rapidly, and the publisher, after incurring a heavy loss, suspended the issue. See Appendix, Part First, No. V.

1846. Second series unsuccessful.

1847.

1847. At a meeting of the Trustees, on the 10th of March, 1847, the Standing Committee reported that they had bought, of John G. and Garret G. Bergen, a tract adjoining the southwestern side of the cemetery. This valuable purchase added to Green-Wood a tract of sixty-five acres, extending from the Fifth Avenue to the Brooklyn City line. The price was $340 an acre. The land was paid for in six per cent. cemetery bonds, running from four to six years. At this meeting the Comptroller was authorized to give four lots to the Asylum for Colored Orphans.

Sixty-five acres bought of the Bergens.

Gift to Colored Orphan Asylum.

WESTERN ENTRANCE.

At the same meeting the Standing Committee was empowered to buy such land as might be necessary to secure another entrance to the cemetery, near its southwestern corner. The circumstances which made this action necessary are briefly stated by the Trustees in their general Report of Receipts and Expenditures, pages 73, 74. Owing to the financial weakness of the institution, the Trustees were unable, in the outset, to secure the land which adjoined the original entrance, and other reasons prevented them from getting it afterward. This ground, almost up to the gate of the cemetery, was sold or rented to persons who opened places of entertainment. These

A western entrance resolved on. Reasons.

establishments grew more and more profitable to their keepers, and more and more annoying to the cemetery, as the visitors of Green-Wood increased in number. On Sundays, especially, when funerals are most frequent, afflicted mourners were often shocked, at the very threshold of the ground, by sights and sounds of drunken carousal. To escape from this intolerable nuisance, another entrance was resolved on. It was necessary, however, to proceed with caution. No public intimation of the intended change was given until the land adjoining the new approach had been so far secured as to prevent a repetition of the evil. For this new gate the southwestern corner was taken from necessity rather than choice. The Trustees were sorry to go so far, but at that time they could enter nowhere else. Increased distance, however, was not the only objection to this southwestern corner. Before a proper entrance could be effected there, a vast amount of excavation and of grading was required. Those who have known the place only since it was opened for visitors, can have but a faint conception of its previous aspect, or of the work which was done there.

1847. The drinking-shop nuisance.

Difficulties of the ground.

On the right of this gate a handsome wooden building was erected, containing a resting-place for visitors, and offices for the employés. It had a fine tower, with a bell, a clock, and projecting clock-face. On the other side of the gate stood the porter's lodge —also a two-storied building. The broad space in

Description of the buildings.

1847. front of the gate was thickly planted, on the northern side, with spruces and pines, which have since become a tall, dense thicket of evergreens, and from which, as from a nursery, many large trees have already been taken, to protect and adorn the new northern entrance. On the southern side, not far from the gate, a tasteful well-house offered its cool, pure water to the thirsty visitor. Still farther down stood a comfortable cottage, occupied by the superintendent of the workmen. Below this, and outside of the ground owned by the cemetery, omnibuses and public vehicles were required to stop. Such were the arrangement and aspect of affairs in this quarter after 1850. An idea of the general appearance of this gateway, its structures and surroundings, as they were seen with a beauty constantly increasing for about ten years, may be obtained from the accompanying cut.

Gate for funerals.

As soon as the new entrance was ready, the other gate was appropriated to funeral processions, and opened only for them. The drinking-shops, after this, had but a sorry time of it. The funereal trains, which brought them no customers, must have seemed doubly dismal to these outsiders. Being unable to endure so gloomy a spectacle, they soon abandoned the spot.

The liquor-venders leave in disgust.

Price of lots advanced.

At the close of 1847 an addition of ten dollars was made to the price of each lot. Previously to this



Western Entrance—1850 (from within).

time, the lots had been sold without grading, for which a subsequent charge was made according to the labor required. This varied greatly in different cases, and dissatisfaction was no uncommon result. The additional ten dollars included the grading. **1847.**

New rule in regard to grading.

Green-Wood unquestionably owes much of its present beauty to the judicious system of grading, which was early adopted. The following remarks on this point appeared in 1852: "In one or two respects the improvements and arrangements of Green-Wood differ, it is believed, from those of the cemeteries which preceded it. One of these is, that the grading and final shaping of the ground precedes the disposal of the lots, and is in no case to be altered by the purchaser. The deforming effect of those little terraces and angular disturbances of the surface, which result from leaving this work to the taste and caprice of individuals, may be seen in any cemetery which has disregarded this important first principle. Throughout the whole of Green-Wood it will be found that nature's own easy and graceful outline has been retained or restored."

Operation of the system.

There was an application this year, from a committee of the Sons of Temperance, for the purchase of ten acres in Green-Wood, to be used as burying-ground by the members of that association. It was deemed inexpedient to sell so large a tract to a single society. Besides other objections, it is evident that

"Sons of Temperance:" Application declined.

1847. the right to a vote for every lot which such a society would own, might give to its officers an undue and dangerous weight.

Statistics. The number of interments for the year 1847 was 1,297. Of the lots, 633 were sold. The gross receipts amounted to over $60,000.

1848.

1848.

Power given Standing Committee.

EXCEPTING a resolve authorizing the Standing Committee to extend the bounds of the cemetery as far as Twentieth street, if they should think it expedient, and another resolve, giving them power to reserve from sale such ground as they might consider suitable for a chapel site or for public monuments, there is no entry of special importance in the record of this year. It was, however, a busy year in Green-Wood. The statistics of 1848 give ample evidence that the cemetery was advancing in public favor, and that there was no falling off in the care which it received from its indefatigable manager. The sale of lots amounted to 670; the number of interments to 2,025; the gross receipts to more than $85,000. Some idea of what was going on in the cemetery grounds may be derived from the fact that the item of labor, which had been about $20,000 the year previous, amounted, in 1848, to nearly $36,000.

Statistical proofs of prosperity.

Death of Jonathan Goodhue.

Election of William H. Aspinwall.

Mr. JONATHAN GOODHUE, one of the most esteemed members of the Board of Trustees, died this year, and Mr. WILLIAM H. ASPINWALL was elected in his place. For a notice of Mr. GOODHUE, see Appendix, Part Second, No. IV.

Experience having shown that the first survey of Green-Wood, made in 1840, had been loosely and

1848. Green-Wood resurveyed by Edward Boyle.

inaccurately performed, the entire territory was this year resurveyed, on trigonometrical principles, and with the most minute accuracy. "So exact and so complete was the execution of this survey, that no error of any importance has been detected in its lines or angles." The credit of this useful service is due to Mr. Edward Boyle—then hardly out of his boyhood—now one of the city surveyors for the corporation of New York. The necessity and advantage of accurate mapping, in a case like this, is not easily over-estimated. It precludes the mistakes which would otherwise be made, and the disputes which would inevitably arise in regard to metes and bounds among so many thousands of small land-holders. It makes it easy to determine, by mere position, the place of any recorded sepulture, though all other memorials are wanting. This consideration is of special value in its relation to the public lots, where there are already thousands of single graves, to be recognized only by their place in the grounds and in the record.

Great importance of accurate mapping in such cases.



Gardener's Lodge, Southern Entrance; erected 1848.

1849.

1849. Statistics of 1849.

The Register of Interments for the year contains 3,291 names. The lots sold were 736. The receipts on this account were $61,645.54. The bill of labor amounted to $39,026.70. Total receipts, $97,566.79.

Wood Engravings.

More than a hundred sketches of the buildings, monuments, and tomb-fronts in Green-Wood were taken this year and engraved on wood, to serve as illustrations of a Directory for the grounds, which was then in course of preparation.

Chapel Hill.

The Standing Committee, which had previously been empowered to make reservations of ground for the erection of public monuments and buildings, reported that they had selected, and reserved from sale, a fine eminence immediately west of Dale Water, believing it to be an eligible site for the chapel then contemplated. The work of opening a new entrance near the southwestern corner of the cemetery was begun this year, and carried well along. A new bell, of greater power than that which called forth the plaintive apostrophe of Arthur Morell,* was mounted on the rustic tower. This bell now hangs over the northern gateway.

A new bell.

In 1849 a volume was published, entitled "Green-

* See Appendix, Part First, No. II.

1849. Green-Wood Directory. Wood: a Directory for Visitors." It was a short and thick duodecimo, and intended mainly to be a guide and assistant for those who should visit the grounds. It conducted the reader through all the avenues and through the most inviting paths, pointing out all monuments and objects deemed worthy of note, and mentioning more fully those which are important or peculiar. Side by side with these descriptive notices were placed the wood-cuts already referred to. The second part of the volume contained some twenty biographical sketches, conspicuous among which are the notices of De Witt Clinton, Chancellor Kent, Dr. Samuel L. Mitchell, and Dr. David Abeel.

Biographical sketches.

A large edition of this work was published, most of which was sold at the cemetery office. Subsequently, a second edition of the Directory, without the biography, was disposed of in the same way. It is now out of print, and it is not easy to find a copy.

In speaking of our own productions, we may at least be allowed to find fault. As a Directory, the book in question undoubtedly attempted too much. It might suit those who had days to spend in exploring Green-Wood, but was much too particular for the visitor of an hour. Something of the sort is greatly needed, and is a matter of constant request. We are glad, therefore, to learn that a hand-book for Green-Wood, of convenient form and size, will soon be ready for visitors.

A guide-book needed.

The want to be supplied.

1850.

1850.

In order to bring the annual accounts down to the end of the year, the regular meeting of the lot-owners was changed from the first Monday in December to the second Wednesday in March. By an amendment in the By-Laws, the President was made an ex-officio member of all the standing and all the special committees of the Board.

Annual meeting changed.

In compliance with a memorial from the Trustees, the Legislature, on the 5th of April, passed an act containing some important amendments of the Green-Wood charter. The first three sections relate to the conveyance and the devising of burial-lots; and the fourth section empowers the corporation to sell certain outlying lands of which it had become possessed. See Appendix, Part Third, No. XI.

Charter amended.

Four lots in Green-Wood were given this year to the New York Asylum for Deaf-Mutes, and three lots, in like manner, to the Brooklyn Orphan Asylum.

Lots given to New York Asylum for Deaf-Mutes, and to Brooklyn Orphan Asylum.

In grateful remembrance of their first president, and of his early and intimate connection with the enterprise, the Trustees resolved that two lots—to be designated by the Standing Committee—should be given to the family of Major David B. Douglass, deceased; and that said committee, after the remains

Tribute of respect to Major Douglass.

1850. of Major Douglass are deposited in the ground, should cause the lots to be suitably enclosed, and a suitable monument to be erected thereon.

Statistics.

Lots sold in 1850	872
Interments	3,789
Receipts on account of lots	$76,906 28
Labor account	58,451 18
Total receipts	98,333 45

1851.

1851.

Until 1850, the books, transactions, and accounts of the institution were annually examined, with great patience and care, by auditing sub-committees of the Board. The accounts, documents, and vouchers had now become so voluminous as to make this no longer practicable. A regular accountant was accordingly employed to examine all the accounts, to compare the expenditures with their vouchers, and the receipts for lots sold with the deeds given. From that time to the present this important task has been faithfully executed by Mr. Timothy T. Merwin, under the immediate supervision and direction of the Auditing Committee.

T. T. Merwin appointed examiner of accounts.

Applications for grants of ground to churches and benevolent societies having become numerous, the whole subject was intrusted to the Standing Committee, with power to grant or refuse, as in their judgment should be proper.

The Reservoir on Fountain Hill was made this year, and connected by a four-inch iron pipe* with Sylvan Lake. The water was thrown into it by a steam-worked forcing-pump, placed in a small building near the lake. A two-inch pipe from the tank was

Reservoir and water-works.

* In 1853 an eight-inch cement pipe was laid by its side.

1851. laid from Sylvan Lake through Valley, Arbor, and Osier Waters, and back to the parent lake. At a later period, Dale and Crescent Waters were connected with the Reservoir. In several of these ponds jets were placed.

The improvement necessary and useful.

The need of these water-works, and the leading motive which prompted their construction, are given in the General Report for the first twenty-two years. Having alluded to the ponds as among the considerations which influenced the projectors in their selection of the site, the Report proceeds: "To preserve, therefore, and to improve these little lakes, became an object of early attention. As fast as could well be done, they were cleared out and deepened. Their borders were graded and shaped, covered with verdure, and shaded with appropriate foliage. It soon appeared that they were liable to changes, which marred their beauty, or even made them offensive. Every heavy rain left them turbid, and it would be long before they cleared again. With the exception of Sylvan Water, they were all liable to dry up in seasons of drought. At such times, the exhalations from their desiccated beds were disagreeable and unwholesome. A proper regard to the health and comfort of those who were employed on the grounds, and of the multitudes who frequented the cemetery, required that something should be done. The fast increasing population in the vicinity was becoming sensitive in regard to all such supposed sources of

Sanitary considerations.

malaria, and it seemed not unlikely that this very natural apprehension might lead to municipal intervention, and to a compulsory filling up of the ponds." 1851.

"Under these circumstances, the Trustees regarded it as an imperative duty to save, if possible, these most attractive features of the cemetery. The first step in the plan adopted was the creation of a reservoir on one of the summits near Sylvan Water. * * The experiment was perfectly successful. The stagnant waters became a circulating and healthy current, furnishing a sure supply for all the ponds. The jets also which rise from these several basins, though intended mainly for ornament, have proved highly useful in settling and clearing the water when discolored by the action of rains. The cost of these water-works, though conducted with a constant regard to economy, has been very considerable. The reservoir, the engine and engine-house, the well, several miles of iron and earthen pipe,—some of it large-sized,—and the excavation necessary to connect the ponds, are among the items of this expense. It was an outlay in regard to which the Trustees could feel no hesitation. Had they made no effort to preserve the natural waters of Green-Wood, they would have deserved condemnation from the present and from all future generations. The operation has more than saved those waters, for it has endued them with new life and beauty."

Creation of reservoir.

Beneficial results.

1851. The supply well.

The well above referred to was begun in 1853. I will so far anticipate the course of events as to make a finish of this matter. In dry seasons, Sylvan Water was found to be inadequate to the demands of the reservoir. From general experience on Long Island, it was supposed that a well of large diameter, sunk only a few feet below the sea-level, would yield an abundant supply. The excavation was begun with a curb twenty feet across. Unfortunately, they had struck on an argillaceous deposit of extreme hardness. The digging was slow and laborious. As the shaft descended, it was found necessary to insert other and smaller curbs. At about seventy feet from the surface, water was reached. But the substratum there being a lively quicksand, no further excavation was attempted. The well at its lower end is six feet in the clear, with twenty feet of water. About half the entire supply is derived from this source.

Well-house burned.

The digging of the well occupied a period of two years. In 1854, before the well was quite done, an accidental fire destroyed the wooden pump-house. In rebuilding, the engine was placed under the dome of the well, and in a stone vault contiguous. Here it works safely and silently.

Appointment of Mr. McCoy.

Mr. D. H. McCoy was appointed to the office of book-keeper—a responsible and important position, which he still holds, to the satisfaction of all concerned.

1851.

Statistics.

Number of lots sold	973
Number of interments	5,234
Receipts for lots sold	$74,537 47
Labor account	54,281 04
Gross receipts	104,816 04

1852.

1852. Large purchase and large sales.

This was a memorable year in the annals of Green-Wood, for it witnessed the largest accession that had been made to its territory, and the largest sale of its burial-plots. The addition was one which had been regarded as desirable from the first. It consisted of a densely wooded strip, hemming in the eastern border of the cemetery, and extending from Martense's Lane to the foot of Ocean Hill. The land belonged to several individuals, and some of it had been in the same families for two hundred years. This valuable annexation added eighty-five acres to the ground, and cost from $500 to $600 the acre.

Statistics of '52.

During this year 1,150 lots were sold. There were 5,933 interments. The receipts for lots were over $97,000. More than $54,000 were paid for labor, and the gross receipts were about $141,000.

The chapel project.

The project of erecting a suitable chapel within the grounds was again brought forward. With their enlarged means and improving prospects, the Trustees might well feel justified in proceeding to carry into effect this part of their original scheme. At the meeting in March, the Standing Committee was directed to procure plans and estimates for the proposed structure. The same committee was instructed to devise a plan for the investment of surplus funds,

and to suggest the objects to which such funds should be applied. 1852.

Before the Gowanus Heights were thought of for burial purposes, their copses, thickets, and little lakes had abounded in birds, and were the frequent resort of sportsmen. On taking possession there, the Trustees at once forbade all further molestation of that kind, and the consequence has been a manifest increase in the number of these welcome little visitors. In 1852 an attempt was made to naturalize and domesticate a number of foreign birds. The importation consisted of sky-larks, wood-larks, goldfinches, thrushes, robins, and blackbirds, of species unknown here. These birds came from England, and were obtained through the agency of Mr. Thomas S. Woodcock—a gentleman with whom birds were a study and a passion.

Birds in Green-Wood.

Birds imported.

So far as Green-Wood was concerned, the experiment failed. The strangers were let loose, and told to make themselves at home. But they would not stay. Where they went, and what became of them, nobody knows. We can only hope that they found, somewhere, a place and a climate more to their mind. Somewhere, perhaps, on our vast continent, they are already colonized and flourishing. Possibly the lark may yet carol in our morning air, and find a legitimate place in American poetry. Appendix, Part First, No. VI.

A failure.

1853.

1853. Description of Receiving Tomb.

The Receiving Tomb early erected near Arbor Water having become inadequate to the wants of the cemetery, a much larger structure was this year erected in the same locality. The entrance to these catacombs is through a massive and handsome façade, and has a deep, open vestibule. The principal interior is eighty feet deep by forty feet wide, and is connected with a similar apartment which measures forty feet by twenty feet. A spacious aisle runs through it, with vaulted apartments on each side. These contain the horizontal cells in which the coffins are placed. They are, as nearly as possible, air-tight receptacles, closed up when in use, and hermetically sealed. To each coffin, before it is inserted, a metallic tally is attached, corresponding in number to that of the cell. Openings through the arched roof and the superincumbent earth provide for light and atmospheric circulation. Frequent ventilation and the constant use of inodorous disinfectants keep the air within always pure and wholesome.

Its advantages.

This tomb has been found in the highest degree useful. In many instances death occurs where no previous arrangement has been made for the disposition of the remains, and the temporary rest of the Receiving Tomb gives time for selection and preparation. In winter, also, when it is difficult to dig



Receiving Tombs. Arbor Water.

graves, this tomb is always ready for its silent guests. In bad weather, the large vestibule has often afforded shelter to clergymen and to mourners while engaged in the funeral service. There are in the two compartments 361 cells. 1853.

An application was made this year for some amendments to the charter, which resulted in the Act of June 8th, 1853. This Act authorized the cemetery company to hold the land recently acquired, and re-enacted the important law that "no public road, street, or avenue shall be laid out, or opened over, upon, or through the lands of the Corporation," specifying carefully the streets and avenues to which the statute does not apply. It gave to the authorities of Flatbush conditional permission to make a public highway along the southeastern line of the cemetery, and defined the obligations of the cemetery in case such a road should be opened. It also empowered those authorities to straighten and widen Martense's Lane, the cemetery to give half the land and to make the road. Finally, it authorized the Corporation to pay assessments for the grading and paving of the Fifth Avenue where it adjoins the cemetery. Amendments of the charter.

The permission given to Flatbush for a road along the southeastern border of the cemetery, or parallel (if they preferred it) to the Tenth Avenue of the City of Brooklyn, being limited to five years from the pas- Permission for a road.

1853. sage of the Act, expired in 1858, the road not having been made.

Martense's Lane. The narrow, winding road, known as Martense's Lane, has been straightened and widened in conformity with the Act.

Statistics.

Lots sold in 1853	1,143
Interments	7,187
Sale of lots	$93,607 46
Labor account	72,429 03
Gross receipts	137,785 30

1854.

1854.

A chapel proposed.

The question of erecting a chapel in Green-Wood was this year again seriously considered by the Board. No rural cemetery, without a chapel, was supposed to be complete. The Trustees had early set apart for this purpose a central and commanding spot, and had all along intended to put up such a building as soon as their means would admit. Accordingly, the Standing Committee was directed to report plans and estimates, in pursuance of a resolution of the Board, adopted in 1852.

Prohibitions and requirements.

Some important provisions were at this time introduced into the deeds of cemetery lots. These forbid the interment in Green-Wood of criminals from the prison or the gallows. They require the indorsed consent of the Company to make any transfer or assignment of a cemetery lot a valid act. They prohibit the erection of tombs above ground, without permission first asked and obtained, and they require that all visible stone-work in the cemetery shall consist of cut stone.

Statistics.

Lots sold in 1854	968
Interments	8,084
Receipts for lots sold	$78,987 54
Labor account	69,498 82
Gross receipts	136,015 14

1855.

1855. Committee of Finance.

A COMMITTEE of finance, "to have control of all investments made, or to be made, of funds belonging to the cemetery," was established this year by the Board of Trustees. This important charge was committed to Messrs. RAY, WHITE, and VAN WAGENEN.

Plan of chapel.

An elaborate plan for the cemetery chapel, with estimates of cost, was presented by the Standing Committee. As the proposed expenditure was large, and as other improvements seemed to be more needed at the time, the building was deferred.

Tombs for sale.

An unsightly excavation in Section 74, caused by the removal of gravel, was, in 1855, converted into tombs intended for sale. These vaults, thirty in number, are covered with earth, and are reached by means of a well-lighted and well-ventilated passage-way. Though offered at a price much below the cost of a single vault, they have not proved salable. A few of them have been disposed of to individuals. It is probable that these will be provided with a separate entrance, and that the rest will be kept for the general purposes and requirements of the cemetery.

More ground.

A small but very important accession of territory, near the northwestern corner of the cemetery, was made this year by purchase.

1855.

Statistics.

Lots sold in 1855	875
Interments	6,592
Receipts for lots sold	$72,011 99
Labor account	74,520 21
Gross receipts	117,401 83

1856.

1856. Water-works.

THE completion of the new engine-house and of the water-works already referred to belongs to this year.

Aggression.

The usual quiet and sacredness of the cemetery were slightly disturbed by aggressive and lawless action on the part of a few individuals, who attempted to maintain by violence certain claims in regard to the tract known as the Chagot lots. An appeal to the judicial tribunals became necessary. It resulted in establishing the rights of the cemetery, and put an effectual stop to the trespass. Some account of the origin of this annoyance, and the present condition of the Chagot ground, is given in Appendix, Part First, No. VII.

Green-Wood in court.

Statistics.

Lots sold in 1856	802
Interments	6,571
Receipts for lots sold	$60,546 38
Labor account	59,160 22
Gross receipts	114,498 95



Engine House—1855.

1857.

1857. Some unfriendliness to the institution made its appearance this year, in intimations of an intent on the part of certain persons, supposed to be interested in another cemetery, to get authority from the State for carrying the Seventh Avenue through the heart of Green-Wood. The menace, whatever it meant, was not executed. In a similar spirit, a motion was made in the State Legislature for the appointment of a committee to look into the affairs of Green-Wood Cemetery, and bring to light any iniquity that might be lurking there. The malicious attack met with no favor from that body.

Threats.

Attempts to injure.

The price of cemetery ground was increased, in 1857, by the addition of twenty dollars for each lot.

Prices advanced.

Although this was a year of great commercial distress, the interests of Green-Wood were not materially affected, as appears from the following exhibit:

Statistics of 1857.

Number of lots sold	624
Number of interments	6,779
Receipts for lots sold	$54,486 83
Labor account	55,591 95
Gross receipts	138,905 24

1858.

1858.

Changes required at western entrance.

The extension of the Fifth Avenue along the western side of the cemetery, and on an elevated causeway, made it necessary either to close the western entrance, or to keep it open by means of a bridge or archway. "In justice to numerous proprietors, who had taken lots and made costly improvements in that vicinity, with the expectation that the entrance would always be kept open, the Trustees did not feel that they could close it. The convenience, also, of an increasing population around and below it, as well as that of visitors generally, required that this gate should always remain for egress as well as ingress." Accordingly, the Standing Committee was directed to proceed with the necessary work.

Index to Register of Interments.

The preparation of an alphabetical index to the Register of Interments was begun this year. This great task, comprising, at the present time, over one hundred thousand names, has nearly reached its completion. Its usefulness will well repay the cost. Any name in all the vast collection can now be found at once, with its place in the Register.

J. Carson Brevoort and A. Abbot Low chosen Trustees.

In consequence of the resignation of Messrs. Le Roy and Sillıman, Mr. J. Carson Brevoort and Mr. Abiel Abbot Low were chosen Trustees.

1858.

At the annual meeting of the proprietors, in December of this year, the usual quiet of those occasions was slightly disturbed by an effort to displace several of the old Trustees. No hint of any such intention had been given. Mr. Skeffington Sanxay came forward as attorney, with a number of proxies, and threw fifty-six votes for himself, for D. P. Walden, S. P. Townsend, F. S. Kneeland, and Henry Spear. Fortunately, there were votes enough to re-elect the retiring members. The men who would have been set aside, had this attempt succeeded, were William H. Aspinwall, Stephen Whitney, William Augustus White, and Luther Bradish.

Mr. Sanxay's movement.

If we may judge from its sales and financial returns in 1858, Green-Wood was then feeling the effects of that revulsion in business which made the preceding year so memorable in our commercial history.

Statistics of 1858.

The number of lots sold was	479
The number of interments	7,779
Receipts for lots sold	$46,560 13
Labor account	52,501 34
Gross receipts	94,541 04

1859.

1859. A PIECE of land, containing about twenty-three acres, which jutted into the cemetery at its south-eastern corner, was bought this year of the heirs of George Martense. By this addition the outline of the ground on that side was squared and completed. It cost $800 the acre. On Twenty-fifth street, also, near the Fifth Avenue, a small addition was made to the ground, by way of protecting the entrance.

Purchase of the Martense ground.

Changes at the western entrance.

The western entrance presented, this summer, a busy scene, the great archway being in progress, and several buildings undergoing removal. This work was made necessary by the projection of the Fifth Avenue across the passage way to the cemetery, compelling the transference of several structures of considerable size from one side of the avenue to the other.

Statistics of '59.

Lots sold this year	498
Interments	6,590
Receipts for lots	$46,642 56
Labor account	52,501 34
Gross receipts	119,931 23

Western Entrance—1860.

1860.

1860.

Removal of difficulties.

ENTRANCE to the cemetery, at its nearest and most appropriate point, had from the first been prevented by the unaccommodating course of a few individuals, who owned small lots on and around the northern corner of the grounds. These embarrassments had been gradually disappearing, and the last of them was this year removed. Having now full possession and ready access, the company at once took the requisite steps for erecting and opening a northern gateway as the main entrance. The point selected is just below the eastern termination of Twenty-fifth street, and only a short distance from the Fifth Avenue, being a half-mile nearer the city than the western gate.

A northern entrance to be made.

The archway near the gate just mentioned—a piece of masonry, solid and admirable; a symmetrical, beautiful, and time-defying structure—was brought this year to a conclusion.

The archway completed.

A short iron post, bearing the number in raised letters, was placed on every one of the cemetery sections. Its locality in the section is denoted on the map by a diminutive cross. Aided by these landmarks, the dullest scholar, with map in hand, may readily ascertain in what part of the ground he is.

Numbered posts are placed in the sections.

1860. A plan of much pretension was this year brought forward for the extermination of the tree-worm in Brooklyn. A pamphlet came out which professed to tell all about the matter. As the pest was getting near to Green-Wood, and threatened serious annoyance, a small investment was made in the worm-killing enterprise. Unfortunately, the project was an utter failure. Happily, the disgusting plague has not yet made its appearance among the trees of Green-Wood. But how long can we expect such exemption?

The "tree-worm."

Statistics.

Lots sold in 1860	695
Interments	8,033
Receipts for lots sold	$59,855 71
Labor account	61,628 77
Total receipts	125,113 75

Annual meeting and contested election.

On the 3d of December, at the regular meeting of the lot-owners for this year, a second attempt was made to prevent the re-election of the old members of the Board. For some time before the meeting the malcontents had been exceedingly busy in their endeavors to create a prejudice against the Trustees. To this end circulars were printed and distributed among the lot-holders; articles of censure and disparagement appeared in the newspapers, and proxies were earnestly solicited.

Misstatements.

The circular, which was issued in different forms, and which was copied into some of the daily prints, began with this remark: "The fact is not generally



Gardener's Lodge, Battle Hill. Erected, 1845; removed to present location, 1860.

known, that every owner of a lot is virtually a stock- 1860.
holder, and as such is directly interested in the funds and property of the cemetery, and entitled to participate in any profits arising from the same."

In the "Rules and Regulations of the Green-Wood Cemetery," a pamphlet which, from the first, has been issued annually by the Comptroller, and which has been put into the hands of all who bought lots in the cemetery, or who chose to ask for it at the office, the Act of Incorporation is represented as requiring "that the proceeds of all sales of lots shall be applied to the purchase, preservation, improvement, and embellishment of the cemetery, and to the incidental expenses thereof, and TO NO OTHER PURPOSE WHATEVER." It stated "that purchasers of lots acquire not merely the privilege of burial, but also the fee-simple of the ground which they purchase; that they are the sole proprietors of the cemetery; that by their vote in the election of trustees they control the government of the institution;" and "that as all receipts of the institution must be expended in the purchase, improvement, and preservation of the grounds, no speculative interest can conflict with the wishes of the lot-owners respecting its management." The pamphlet contained, also, a copy of the Act.

Quotations from the "Rules and Regulations."

If, as the circular alleged, the lot-owners generally did not know that they were the actual proprietors of Green-Wood, their ignorance certainly could not

1860. be ascribed either to the action or the neglect of the Trustees. But they were also unaware that they were "entitled to participate in any profits arising from the same." If this mean any thing, it means that they were entitled to dividends. In spite of evidence clear as day and open to all, it asserted, in fact, that the corporation of the cemetery was a joint-stock concern, and only needed to be placed in the right hands in order to become a good money-making affair. Whether those statements sprang from actual ignorance in regard to the real state of the case, or from an intent to mislead (and their authors can elect as between the two horns), one thing was perfectly clear: if a change of management were needed, these were not the men to inaugurate reform.

One thing proved.

So, evidently, thought and felt a great majority of the lot-owners. The annual meeting was largely attended. The result showed that the lot-holders, generally, were well satisfied with the management of the Institution, and desired no change. The retiring trustees were re-elected by very large majorities.*

The opposition defeated.

One of the charges much relied on by the movers in this opposition was, that no statement of the financial affairs of Green-Wood had ever been published.

The charge that no reports had been published.

* Clinton Gilbert, John L. De Camp, James Bell, Gerrit Smith, and Henry Story, received 171 votes each. Abiel Abbot Low, Russell Stebbins, John C. Green, Henry E. Pierrepont, and Joseph A. Perry, had each 1,307 votes.

1869.

It is true that the Trustees had never published any report of their business transactions. They probably thought it enough to know that those transactions were justly and properly conducted; that their accounts were duly kept and vouched; and that a full and minute record of every thing received and paid by their officers was entered on the books of the cemetery; that these accounts were fully reported at every annual meeting, and were always open to the inspection of every lot-owner who might wish to look into those books. In strict conformity with the imperative requirement of their charter, they had devoted to the improvement and embellishment of the cemetery all their receipts beyond what was needed for current expenses. Their fidelity in this respect needed no better proof than that which was seen in the neatness and order that reigned throughout the grounds, and in their constantly increasing usefulness and beauty. They thought, perhaps, that these facts, being open to the observation of all, were, so far as the lot-owners were concerned, evidence sufficient that the only interest which *they* had in Green-Wood was not neglected.

Suggestions as to the cause.

However this may have been, on motion of the Comptroller, they decided at once to publish the entire financial history of the Institution. This Report to the Lot-Owners, which came out soon after, gives every item of receipts and of expenditures for the first twenty-two years. It was the only notice

Resolve to publish.

1860. taken by the Trustees of the charges and insinuations against them which had been so industriously circulated, nor could they desire a more complete vindication than that which those figures presented. In that pamphlet, and in three annual reports which have appeared since, the lot-owners and the public can find the whole history of Green-Wood Cemetery, so far as it relates to financial concerns.

The Report is also a refutation.

It was undoubtedly fortunate for the institution, and for all who are truly interested in the preservation and improvement of its grounds, that this attempt to get the control of its affairs was unsuccessful. The fact reveals a danger which will always exist, and from which, unhappily, no associated enterprise, however useful or benevolent, seems to be exempt. From the control of intriguing politicians—from the polluting touch of selfishness and avarice—let us hope that Green-Wood may long be spared.

A danger to be watched and repelled.

At the regular meeting of the Board, held December 12, a few days after the contested election, the Comptroller, Mr. Perry, whose management of the institution had been assailed by the party in opposition with assertions that he had abused his office to enrich himself, took occasion to give a history of the cemetery enterprise, recounting the difficulties which attended its outset, and the personal sacrifices which he had made in devoting himself to its interests. As objections had been made to the investment of some

Statement by the Comptroller.

part of the cemetery funds, he explained the circumstances under which, in 1854, he had bought stock for the cemetery, in the Watertown and Rome Railroad. He believed the purchase a good one at the time, and under that conviction made a considerable investment for himself. Although the stock was now at a discount, he still had faith in its value and ultimate recovery, and the shares in question had yielded an annual average dividend of more than five per cent. ever since they were bought. Still he had become convinced that railway stocks, however stable and remunerative, are a kind of property in which public institutions like the Green-Wood Cemetery ought not to place their funds. As he had made the investment referred to on his own responsibility, he was unwilling that the Trustees should bear an odium which *they*, at least, did not deserve. He proposed, therefore, to assume the stocks and dividend bonds at the amount charged on the Company's books, to wit, $14,875, and to put in their place securities which should be satisfactory. The proposal was acceded to, though not without some hesitation on the part of the Trustees, who regarded this action as uncalled for on the part of the Comptroller. Bonds and mortgages on Brooklyn property, to the full value named above, were substituted for the railroad stocks and bonds. I find later on the Record a resolve of the Board, which shows that this honorable act was fully appreciated by that body.

1860.

Railroad stock and bonds.

Proposal from the same.

1861.

1861. Advance in price of lots.

THE most important event of this year, so far as Green-Wood was concerned, was an advance in the price of lots, and of graves in the public lots—an advance which brought them "nearer to their true value and to the rates established by other cemeteries." The motives to this measure are thus stated in the report for the year: "The step referred to was taken only after the most careful consideration and much statistical calculation. By means of a computation founded on the number of unsold lots, on our annual average sales and receipts from other quarters for the last five years, and on our annual average expenses for the same period, it was easy to foresee the probable financial condition of the cemetery at any given time for a series of years ahead. It is by these data that the Trustees have been guided in graduating the prices of ground in Green-Wood, their great and sole object being to perfect all improvements begun or needed; to preserve unimpaired the present order and beauty of the cemetery; and to have, when the income from sales shall cease, a fund laid up, the interest of which shall be amply sufficient to keep the grounds in neatness and repair forever."

Reasons for making this change.

The fact that the older portion of the cemetery had been first taken up and was nearly all sold, of

course, added largely to the value of the lots still remaining in that part of the ground. As compared with truly successful cemeteries in or near other large cities, the price of ground in Green-Wood had all along been low. At $130 the lot, which was the price after 1857, the purchaser got his land for about thirty-four cents a foot, or for thirty cents if he took four lots. In Laurel Hill Cemetery, at that time, the price was seventy-five cents a foot. A comparison with Mount Auburn showed a still wider difference. For a lot in that mother of American rural cemeteries, the minimum price was $150, while the best and most desirable ground readily commanded two dollars a foot. Even since the advance on land in Green-Wood, the highest sum yet received for a lot there is nearly three hundred dollars less than is paid for the same space in the best parts of Mount Auburn.

1861. Prices in Green-Wood compared with other cemeteries.

The wisdom of this change has been demonstrated by the results. The higher priced ground seems to be most sought after, and there has been no diminution in the number of sales.

Favorable result of the change.

A palisade fence of iron was this year set up upon the western side of the ground. Previously to this time, the erection of a permanent fence had been prevented, partly by the constantly varying line of the boundary, and partly by the unfinished grading of the streets that adjoin the cemetery. As the

Iron fence.

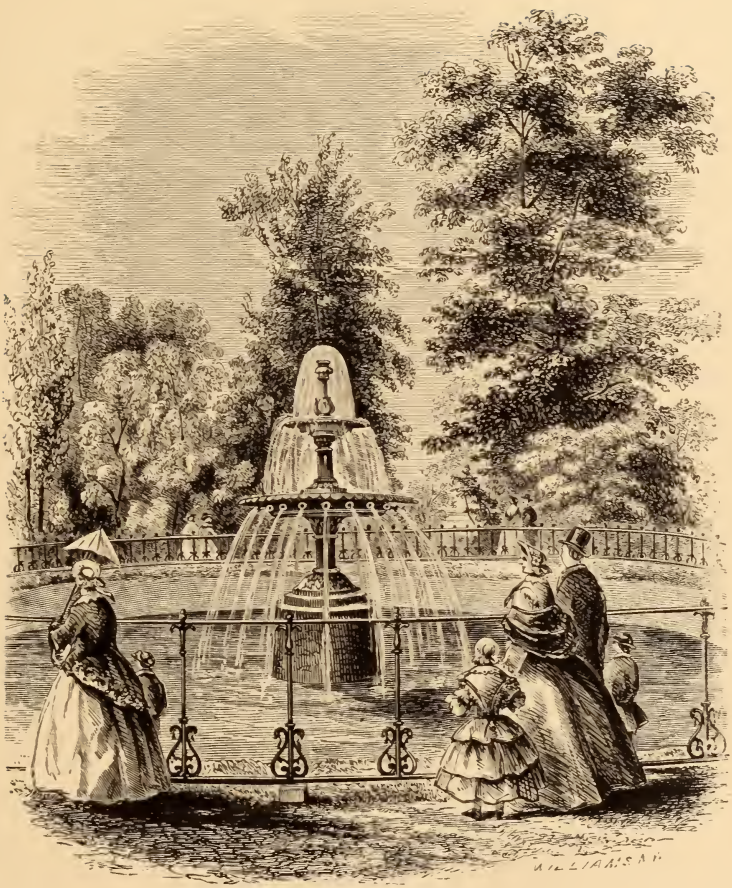
1861. Fifth Avenue was at last completed, no further change of surface or of bounds was to be apprehended there. This important work is thus described in the Report for 1861: "It is a substantial fence, eight feet high. Its horizontal bars are attached to the iron posts by a new and ingenious arrangement, adding much to its firmness. The posts themselves, unencumbered by lateral braces, are solidly fixed in large masses of concrete, extending four feet below the surface, and the result is a structure in which neatness and strength are admirably combined. By its height, by the nearness of the pales, and by the total absence of projecting ornament, this fence offers, it is believed, entire security against intrusion, while it freely admits the light and air." The iron employed was imported from England in the lengths required, and on highly favorable terms. Nearly a mile of the cemetery border already enjoys the protection of this strong and handsome palisade, and it will be extended until it takes in the whole.

Water introduced.

Water from the city mains was this year brought into the cemetery. All the buildings are now supplied from this source. From one or two hydrants within the grounds water-carts are filled, and this convenience is to be extended.

A new jet.

By means of an ornamental jet which was this year attached to the supply-pipe of the reservoir, the projected water is made to play and sparkle for a



Fountain and Reservoir on Fountain Hill.



Southern Entrance—1861.

moment in the air before it falls into the basin. As the liquid element is no less useful than before, this "thing of beauty" is so much clear gain. 1861.

A new guide-map of Green-Wood was brought out in 1861, with very considerable changes in the nomenclature of the roads and avenues. The Tour, which had been so conspicuous in preceding maps, does not appear in this. This route had lost its early importance, in consequence of the general growth of the cemetery. A new map. Names changed.

In March, 1861, the Trustees adopted the following regulation: "*Resolved*, that lot-owners be hereafter prohibited from planting trees or shrubs in the spaces around their lots, except consent be obtained from the officers of the company." Prohibition in regard to trees.

The cause of this prohibition is thus stated in the report of the year: "The evil which this rule aims to prevent is already great, and it is constantly and fast increasing. Few people whose attention has not been turned to such matters, are aware how rapidly trees grow, especially when planted in fertile and congenial soil. Trees of the Pine family are particularly objectionable, unless placed in spots where they have ample room of their own. They are wholly unfit for narrow borders and for small plots. Shooting up with great luxuriance, they soon form a dense, dark mass of verdure, cutting off the view of The evil stated.

1861. every thing beyond and below them. Their lower branches, stretching far out, almost in contact with the ground, soon run across paths and roads, leaving no remedy but the axe. To remove trees which have been planted with solicitude, and whose growth has been watched with something like parental fondness, must always be unpleasant. The better way, clearly, where such necessity may probably occur, is not to plant."

For a more particular reference to this subject, see Appendix, Part First, No. VIII.

The northern entrance.

The work of preparing a new entrance at the northwestern corner of the cemetery, which had been begun the year previous, was steadily prosecuted during the year 1861. To bring the ground into shape, and prepare it for the use intended, required a vast amount both of excavation and of filling in. A house was prepared for the Superintendent of Interments, a stone cottage was built for the porter, and a stable for horses and wagons employed on the ground. The gateway structure was well advanced.

Statistics of 1861.

The number of lots sold was	524
The number of interments	6,545
Receipts for lots sold	$58,262 46
Labor account	70,254 57
Gross receipts	179,812 64



Superintendent of Interments' House.



Stable, Northern Entrance.

1862.

1862. A TRACT obtained by purchase from Mr. Robert Martin was this year added to the northwestern corner of the cemetery. This land was needed to give direct and easy access to that part of the ground which lies east of it. It straightens the boundary, and makes the outline more symmetrical. Another valuable result was the closing of Twenty-fifth street and the Sixth Avenue, which must otherwise have been kept open. The land thus brought into the lot market is of the choicest kind, and the Trustees may well regard it "as one of the most valuable accessions ever made" to Green-Wood.

Another small piece added.

A knoll of valuable gravel in the vicinity of the cemetery was bought the same year. The supply of this material, so essential to the good condition of the roads, is believed to be abundant for many years to come.

Purchase of gravel.

A skilful photographer was employed by the Trustees during a part of the year in taking views of the principal monuments and points of interest in the cemetery. Nearly one thousand views were taken, all of which may be seen at the office in Broadway. They are placed in a series of stereoscopic instruments, being so arranged and so catalogued "as to admit of immediate reference to any view required."

Photographic views.

1862. As a means of reference and of illustration, they have already proved exceedingly valuable.

Application of New York City Council.

A request was received from the City Council, for the terms on which the Trustees would sell a hundred burial lots for soldiers of New York city regiments, who had fallen, or who might fall, during the war. "Knowing how such matters are too often managed, the Board declined entering upon a competition with which private interests and aims would be so likely to mingle."

The Trustees declined to bargain with the Aldermen; but they did not forget the poor soldier falling in his country's cause. On the 28th of May, 1862, the following resolution was adopted:

Free interment offered to every soldier of New York State who dies in his country's service.

"*Resolved*, That the Comptroller be authorized to appropriate ground without charge, for the interment of all the soldiers of this STATE who shall have fallen in battle, or shall have died from sickness incurred while on duty during the war."

A piece of ground in Sections 103 and 115 has accordingly been set apart,—ample for the probable requirement, and capable of extension should more be needed,—and numerous interments of New York officers and soldiers have already been made there. The spot cannot fail to become a point of interest. A flag-staff will soon be erected on it, and the

national ensign will not cease to wave over all that remains of its former brave defenders. See APPENDIX, Part Third, No. XVIII. 1862.

It is proper to state in this connection that a good many victims of this unhappy war have already been buried in other parts of Green-Wood, among their own friends. Let not their last resting-places be overlooked or forgotten by the community for whose sake they died.

Death of Stephen Whitney.

The death of Mr. Stephen Whitney is noticed, as follows, in the report for the year: "During the year 1862, the Board of Directors lost, by death, one of its original members—Mr. Stephen Whitney. This gentleman, it is needless to say, was long and widely known as one of the most eminent merchants of New York. Though, for several years, he has been disabled by age and infirmity from taking any active part in the affairs of the institution, he deserves to be named with honor for the interest which he had shown in earlier days, while it was comparatively poor and friendless. Associated as he was with the projectors of Green-Wood, he has a claim to be reckoned among its founders." See APPENDIX, Part Second, No. IX.

Mr. Beckman elected.

Mr. James W. Beekman was elected a Trustee in Mr. Whitney's place.

1862.

Statistics of 1862.

Lots sold	553
Interments	6,387
Receipts for lots sold	$63,171 71
Labor account	65,359 17
Gross receipts	145,910 53

1863.

1863. A prosperous year.

This was the most prosperous year Green-Wood has known, the receipts for lots sold having been greater by twenty thousand dollars than those of any equal period before. "This success," says the Report, "is mainly due to the activity of business and the general thrift of the community," but also "owes much to the new scale of prices adopted in 1861. The wisdom of adopting a graduated valuation is fully shown by the fact that there has been a steady and sometimes eager demand for the higher priced grounds."

Another small piece annexed.

A little piece of ground at the southwestern corner, which had long been desired, was this year secured. While this acquisition improved the boundary, bringing it out to Thirty-sixth street, it furnished a safeguard against a class of nuisances "to which the character and position of the ground would have offered peculiar facilities."

Chapel Hill offered for sale.

A portion of the ground on Chapel Hill was, by order of the Trustees, offered for sale, and found willing purchasers at five hundred dollars the lot. This central and beautiful elevation had, it will be remembered, been carefully reserved as a site for the long-contemplated chapel. From the very first, the eventual erection of such a structure had been looked

1863. on as a foregone conclusion. In 1855, the Standing Committee had, by direction of the Board, presented the plan and elevation of a beautiful and appropriate edifice, with estimates of cost. The building was indeed postponed, but apparently from prudential considerations, and because other improvements and expenditures seemed at that time to be more needed.

A change of views, and how produced.

The recent action of the Trustees in reference to the reserved ground shows that the question of a cemetery chapel has taken on a new aspect in their minds.

The original idea of a chapel in the rural cemetery was that it would meet a religious want, by furnishing those who should bring their dead to be interred, an appropriate place for the funeral service. It was supposed—and naturally enough—that in many cases, if not in a majority of them, such a chapel would be used in preference to any other place. But experience does not always confirm the expectations of theory. In several of our largest and most successful cemeteries, chapels were early erected. But although these buildings were there and stood freely open, there was little or no inclination to use them. The costly edifices met no want of the community, and so were practically useless.

Experience of other cemeteries.

In view of these facts, which came gradually but clearly to light, we can understand the later action

of the Trustees in reference to a chapel for Green-Wood. They were not so unwise as to repeat an experiment which had failed everywhere else. **1863.**

The idea of a building not wholly relinquished.

But there was another object connected with the primary conception of a chapel, which remained unaffected by the results above named. I refer to the design of devoting a portion of the edifice to sepulchral and monumental purposes. This idea, I have reason to think, is still cherished, though modified by the change of plan just referred to. A structure in Green-Wood, of the kind supposed, is undoubtedly much to be desired.

Suggestions in favor of an edifice devoted to monuments and statuary.

One obvious and great advantage of such a structure would consist in its accessibility at all seasons. This cannot be said of the open grounds. For a very considerable portion of the year, and during many days even of summer, few persons would think of visiting Green-Wood except on business. But neither wet weather nor wintry desolation would invade the sheltered aisles which we have now in our mind, and hope yet to see.

Another inducement is found in the probability that art and good taste would thus be promoted. The most appropriate and pleasing of all memorials are those which come from the sculptor's hand. Is there any better monument than the statue or the bust, which gives us back the very features of the

1863. dead? In the whole range of monumental art, can any thing surpass, in suggestive and agreeable effect, those beautiful conceptions of genius, in which thought, and feeling, and spirit, even, seem to stand before us in bodily form?

Protection for sculpture.

But to expose finely conceived and exquisitely wrought marbles to the severe extremes and impairing influences of our capricious climate, seems almost like cruelty. We never see such objects abandoned to the tender mercies of frost and storm, without feelings nearly allied to pity and to indignation. It is not necessary to show how effectually this difficulty and this objection would be done away by the contemplated structure.

Scope for the pencil.

And would not the sister art of painting also share in the benefit? Certainly there would no longer be a necessity or pretext for its exclusion. How largely its introduction, under proper regulations, would contribute to the variety and to the expressiveness of the monumental scene, I need only suggest.

Here, too, would be a fit receptacle for our illustrious dead. No convents, or cathedrals, vast, and grand, and useless for all other purposes, stand ready here to receive the ashes of the great and good, or to protect and preserve their monuments. If we are ever to have structures rich with memories and associations akin to those which touch the coldest heart in the

great sepulchral temples and abbeys of Europe, such structures must be erected for this express purpose. And where should the beginning be made, if not in the largest, the richest, the most beautiful of cemeteries, and in the neighborhood of our greatest city? 1863.

The suggestion, it will be seen, supposes an edifice of large extent and varied adaptation. But it does not require that the whole should go up at once. A single wing, perfect in itself, might be first erected—the other members to be added as increasing ability should make it easy to comply with increasing demand. It seems impossible to doubt that a building where perfect catacombs for the dead below, and pleasant alcoves for their monuments above, could be obtained at reasonable prices, would soon pay for itself, and more than pay. See APPENDIX, Part First, No. VII., article on Mount Washington.

Death of Luther Bradish.

The death, this year, of Mr. LUTHER BRADISH, deprived the Trustees of one of their most useful and most valued members.

Benjamin H. Field elected Trustee.

Mr. BENJAMIN H. FIELD was elected in his stead. See APPENDIX, Part Second, No. X.

Completion of northern entrance.

The completion and opening of the great northern entrance signalized the spring of 1863. Mention has already been made of the circumstances which so long prevented an entrance to the cemetery at the proper point, and also of the position of the new gate.

1863. Nearly three years of labor were consumed in the preparation and shaping of the ground, which was extremely uneven and unsightly, and in the erection of the buildings, most of which have been put up with great solidity and very careful finish.

The outer gate.

Entering by a gate on the Fifth Avenue,—a gate closed only at night,—the visitor is within the precinct of Green-Wood. An esplanade of considerable extent and moderate declivity, whose road, and path, and lawn, and trees are all in the nicest order, soon brings him in front of the great gate.

The structure described.

As he stands before the structure, which is placed diagonally as regards the main lines of the cemetery, he will perceive that the central portion is monumental in its form and character. With its spire, the middle tower rises to the height of one hundred and six feet. The two side towers are ninety feet high. There is a belfry, whose sad voice is seldom hushed during the day. There is a dial to count the hours, both in front and rear. The springing buttresses and the rich tracery give fine effect to this part of the edifice. High above the two gateways, a shield on the central panel of each gable presents in full relief some allegorical figure. The large triangular spaces below these, and directly over the gates, are filled with sculptured representations of appropriate Scripture scenes. The two ample passage-ways are opened and shut by massive gates of the portcullis kind. The right wing



Outer Gate, Northern Entrance.

or extension is devoted to offices for cemetery business; the other contains a resting-room for visitors. 1863.

The material employed in this beautiful pile is the New Jersey brown stone from Belleville—the most valuable, probably, of all our building-stones. Its style is the middle pointed English Gothic—the architects, Messrs. Upjohn and Son.

None who know the Gospel narrative will need any interpretation of the stories told in stone over the gateways. The entombment of the Saviour and His resurrection—the raising of Lazarus and the restoration of the widow's son—are happily embodied in these well-executed groups and lifelike forms. They are wrought in olive-tinted sandstone from the Albert quarries, and were conceived and executed by Mr. John Moffitt, a young artist of more than common power and promise. The four allegorical figures on the shields are from the same hand. Sculpture.

In their Report to the Lot-Owners for the year 1863, the Trustees speak as follows of the new entrance:

"To this structure—by far the most imposing feature of Green-Wood, and its fit vestibule—we invite your special attention. It belongs not to Pagan, but to Christian architecture. Its breadth, massiveness, and height are sufficient to invest it with Extract from report.

1863. dignity and impressiveness. In its form it exhibits that pleasing union of firm solidity and airy grace, which marks the best specimens of Gothic art. In its sculptured pediments it presents lifelike pictures of those sacred scenes, which have consoled and cheered the Christian mourner for more than eighteen hundred years.

"The masonry of these walls is of the most skilful and substantial character, while the material is one of the most beautiful, and, as we firmly believe, one of the most durable of all our building-stones. Such is the structure which is now committed to the care of the present and of coming generations, in full confidence that it will become, as years roll on, more and more an object of interest and admiration."

The porter's lodge.

The Porter's Lodge stands in the outer yard, a little north of the gate. It is a handsome stone cottage, of similar style and in admirable keeping with the main structure.

Stable and tool-house.

Near to it, but within the main enclosure, is a commodious stable for the horses and wagons which are in constant use upon the grounds. In the rear of this building, and in architectural harmony with it, is the tool-house, a spacious and convenient repository for the numerous implements required by a small army of laborers.

Superintendent's house.

The house near by, occupied by the Superintendent of Interments, was purchased with the ground, and has been fitted up for its present purpose.



Porter's Lodge, Northern Entrance.



Tool-House.



1863.

The closing of the old gate for funerals, and the improvements made in and around the new entrance, have brought considerable ground into the lot market, not surpassed in value by any portion of the cemetery. Sold, as it will be, at enhanced prices, it will go largely towards defraying the cost of this great improvement. Valuable ground.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1863:

Finance of '63.

Lots sold	830
Interments	7,331
Receipts for cemetery lots	$117,183 73
Labor account	76,792 52
Gross receipts	175,312 55

Conclusion.

I close here this annalistic sketch of the Green-Wood enterprise. From the very nature of the case, it is a dry, and, in some parts, a meagre detail. But it will not be without interest to the numerous owners of plots in the cemetery, nor even to that far greater multitude who have become connected with Green-Wood by those ties of association which spring from love, and which live in the memory. It, at least, puts on record, and will transmit to the future, the history of a disinterested and benevolent enterprise, carried, notwithstanding its early difficulties, to a highly successful issue.

He to whose suggestion the cemetery owes its origin, and from whom it received its first impulse,—and he to whose unceasing activity and care it is so

1863. eminently indebted for its large success,—still live to advise in its concerns and to direct its affairs. The Board of Trustees is distinguished by an unusual amount of practical business talent and experience, and is surpassed by no similar body of men in the high character of its members. While it remains in such hands, the interests of Green-Wood are safe. To its myriad of individual proprietors, there is, so far as the cemetery is concerned, but one consideration of any importance, and that is its perfect preservation. Such places do not look out for themselves. Judicious oversight, constant vigilance, unremitting care, and a large expenditure, can alone prevent Green-Wood from becoming a spectacle of wide decay, a tangled, impenetrable, gloomy wilderness. If the lot-owners, who together have invested millions of dollars in the improvement and adornment of their small estates at Gowanus, shall ever allow the management to pass into incompetent and selfish hands, the beauty and glory of the scene will soon pass away.

The danger of deterioration.

Interest and duty of the lot-owners.

The sentences which follow form the conclusion of the General Report already mentioned more than once. I insert them here as a fit ending to this narrative:

"In concluding this report to their constituents, the Trustees may be allowed to make some allusion to the spirit and manner in which they have dis-

charged their important trust. They make no claim to infallibility of judgment. They may have erred in regard to particular measures. All they can say is, that they have uniformly done that which, under the circumstances, seemed to them the wisest and the best. Their action, and the reasons of their action, have ever been open to inspection, as they are now cheerfully submitted to the candid consideration of the lot-owners. For their entire record, the Trustees feel that they may safely refer to these financial and explanatory statements, and especially to the noble cemetery which has grown up under their care. 1863.

"The idea of this cemetery originated with men who are still in the Board of Trustees. The effort to establish it was begun at a time of extreme business depression, which lasted several years. Amid indifference and discouragement, by private advances of money and credit, and by untiring personal exertions, the enterprise was finally placed on a solid basis. Through all its subsequent progress it has been watched and nursed with unremitting interest and care, until it has attained to a magnitude and value which place it far before all other institutions of the kind. It was the desire to meet a great public want that first suggested the undertaking, and the same philanthropic motive has controlled every subsequent step. That clause of the amended charter which requires that the proceeds of all sales, after the land is paid

1863. for, 'shall be applied to the preservation and embellishment of the said cemetery and incidental expenses thereof, and to no other purpose whatever,' has been observed with undeviating fidelity. This provision was wisely designed to exclude from the conduct of the cemetery all selfish aims and action; nor can there be any such action so long as this requirement is conscientiously obeyed."

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

Part First.

I.—BATTLE HILL.

"Once this soft turf, this rivulet's sands,
Were trampled by a hurrying crowd,
And fiery hearts and armèd hands
Encountered in the battle-cloud.

"Ah! never shall the land forget
How gushed the life-blood of her brave—
Gushed, warm with hope and courage yet,
Upon the soil they fought to save!"

Independently of their present and prospective claims to regard, Green-Wood and its vicinage must ever possess a strong interest, derived from the past. In that vicinity—upon ground traversed in part by every visitor to the Cemetery, and lying immediately below and around it—occurred the first serious conflict between the British and American troops, on the memorable 26th of August, 1776. There is, indeed, reason to believe that the very spot presented in the plate was stained that day with patriot blood. It seems strange that the events of that occasion, and the localities of those events, have commanded so little attention. In general, our countrymen have shown any thing but indifference to the spots which were hallowed by the struggles and blood of their fathers. There was scarcely a petty skirmish in New England which has not had its historian. Every rood of ground trod by hostile feet has been traced and identified. Upon anniversary returns, thousands have assembled to collect the scattered bones of the glorious dead, to hear their eulogy from eloquent lips, and to rear some enduring monument that shall transmit their names and deeds. What battle, since that of Marathon, has ever concentred upon one small spot of earth an interest like that which, for seventy years, has

clung round Bunker Hill? How have the historian and the novelist, the painter and the architect, the poet and the orator, conspired to enhance its glory! How many millions have visited the spot, to see with their own eyes that "sepulchre of mighty dead," and to press with their own feet the sod which was wet with Warren's gore!

In contrast with all this, what a story of neglect is that of the battle-ground in Brooklyn! How few of the vast population in its vicinity know or care aught about it! How very few could even designate the fields where Sullivan and Stirling, until overpowered by an enemy in their rear, fought, with their raw levies, the veterans of Europe, not less bravely than did Prescott at Charlestown, or Stark at Bennington!

Important differences, it is true, distinguish the cases. The engagement at Brooklyn, like that of Bunker Hill, was a defeat—but not, like that, more glorious than most victories. Instead of inspiriting the defenders of freedom, its consequences were depressing and disastrous; and the day was long thought of as a day of mistakes, if not of disgrace. The ground itself came at once into the possession of the British, and so continued to the end of the war. The standard of general intelligence on the island was neither then, nor for a good while thereafter, very high, while that of patriotism was decidedly low. The popular enthusiasm, so ardent elsewhere, was here unfelt, or for so long a time repressed, that silence and indifference in regard to the matters in question became habitual, and have never been disturbed. Such, it is believed, are some of the causes of a neglect which is more easily accounted for than justified.

It is due to the brave combatants of that day, that their names and deeds should be remembered and commemorated, in common with many others—more distinguished, only because they were more fortunate. To this end we contribute our mite. We would induce some of the countless visitors of Green-Wood to turn aside, and stand upon the spot where their fathers once stood, "shoulder to shoulder in the strife for their country." At least we would have them know, as they ride along, that the very earth beneath them was reddened in the conflict which secured to them their great and fair inheritance.

The unsparing hand of improvement is fast sweeping away, not only the vestiges of all the old defences, but the very hills on which they were raised, at such expense of treasure and toil. Even the more distant grounds, beyond the lines of circumvallation, upon which the fight occurred, have in some instances been materially changed. The actors in

those scenes are all gone. Of traditionary information but little can now be gleaned, and that little will soon have perished.

That the British would make an early and vigorous effort to obtain possession of the waters and city of New York, was anticipated almost at the commencement of the struggle. The difficulty of defending it against a powerful army and fleet, which resulted from its position, was not diminished by the well-known disaffection to the revolutionary cause that existed among the inhabitants. But the object was regarded as of pre-eminent importance. The magnitude of the city itself, its convenient and accessible waters, and particularly its position of command—at one extremity of the great communicating line between the Atlantic and Canada—were deemed reasons sufficient for maintaining the place at almost any hazard.

As early as February, 1776, General Lee was ordered, with a small force, to New York, to guard against apprehended danger from Sir Henry Clinton and the Tories. Defensive works were begun under his direction, and continued to be prosecuted by Lord Stirling and others, until the arrival of Washington, in April. For four months more, the work of fortifying went on under his eye, and the most strenuous efforts were made to provide a sufficient defence against the expected attack. At the end of June the British fleet and army began to arrive, and took immediate possession of Staten Island. By the first of August, a powerful fleet and thirty thousand men were stationed on and around it. It was this strong naval and land armament which the American general was expected to oppose and repel. The advantage seemed to be greatly on the side of the enemy. An army mostly of militiamen, who had seen no service, and knew little of discipline—poorly clothed and ill-paid, with few of the comforts, or even the necessaries of the camp—scantily provided with the arms and munitions which such a service requires, and unsupported by a single war-ship—were to make good their ground against numbers greatly superior, accustomed to all the duties of the drill and the field, and completely furnished with the whole *materiel* of war.

Being in total uncertainty as to the point of attack, the American commander was compelled to scatter his forces, and to man a great extent of lines. In addition to the defences on Governor's Island, and on both sides of the island of New York, extending up the Hudson and East Rivers for many miles, it was thought necessary to guard the western shore of Long Island, where it approaches and commands the city. A series of strong

intrenchments stretched from Red Hook quite across to the Wallabout. The woody ridge which extends along nearly the whole eastern side of Brooklyn, was guarded by detachments and pickets posted at all the openings.

Such was the position of affairs when, on the 22d of August, the British commenced landing their troops at New Utrecht, near the spot where Fort Hamilton now stands. Four days afterward, their centre, composed of Hessians, under De Hiester, was at Flatbush; the right wing, commanded by Lords Cornwallis and Percy, extended towards Flatlands; while the left wing, under General Grant, rested on the coast. From the American camp the British centre was four miles, and each of the wings about six miles distant. Very early in the morning of the 27th, two brigades, under General Grant, advancing, partly along the coast-road, and partly by Martenses' Lane, which now forms the southern boundary of Green-Wood, drove back the regiment stationed in that neighborhood. Lord Stirling, with two regiments of Southern troops, was dispatched to oppose them. The day broke as he came in sight of his foe, whose front, on the Gowanus road, was then a little in advance of the present avenue to the Cemetery. The regiment under Colonel Atlee, which was retiring before the advancing column, was immediately stationed on the left of the road, near the point where Eighteenth street intersects it. The other two regiments were planted farther to the left, on the hill now included between Eighteenth and Twentieth streets. A company of riflemen was posted, partly on the edge of the wood, and partly along a hedge near the foot of the hill. Some relics of this temporary shelter may still be seen—

"There, where a few torn shrubs the place disclose."

Having made his arrangements, and while momently expecting the attack, Lord Stirling thus addressed his men:—"The commander, soldiers, of that advancing column is Major-General Grant. Not long since, I heard him boast, in Parliament, that with five thousand men he would undertake to march from one end of the continent to the other. He may have," added Lord S., "his five thousand men with him now. We are not so many; but I think we are enough to prevent his advancing farther on his march over the continent than yonder mill-pond."

The British having brought forward a body of light troops to within a hundred and fifty yards, opened their fire, which was returned with spirit.

After two hours' fighting, the light troops retired to the main body. The contest was continued by cannonade for several hours longer, when the noise of firing in their rear warned the Americans that an immediate retreat had become necessary.

Unfortunately, a pass on the extreme left of the American lines had been left without any adequate guard. Secret foes, who knew but too well the ground, had apprised the enemy of this advantage. In the course of the night, the British right wing, making a detour through New Lotts, into the road leading from Jamaica to Bedford, was thus enabled to throw itself between the American detachments and their camp. The troops, thus assailed by a fire in front and rear, mostly broke and fled. General Sullivan, with about 400 men, was posted on the heights immediately west of Flatbush. Though attacked by overwhelming forces on both sides, he bravely maintained the conflict for nearly three hours, yielding himself a prisoner only when farther resistance had become utterly futile.

While this calamitous affair was going on in the American right and centre, Lord Cornwallis, with a strong force, was advancing toward Gowanus, and had already secured the causeway and bridge at the Upper Mills, when Lord Stirling, in his retreat, came in sight. His men could get back to the inner lines only by crossing the marsh, and fording or swimming the creek, at some point below. To protect them in this difficult and dangerous operation, Stirling advanced against Cornwallis with 400 men—ordering all the rest to make their escape as best they could. The conflict of this forlorn hope with the veteran troops of Cornwallis was exceedingly fierce, and at one time all but successful. But new and overwhelming reinforcements of the enemy rendered valor and patriotism alike unavailing. The scene of this struggle is supposed to have been principally in the neighborhood of the ancient Cortelyou house, still standing, on the old road to Gowanus, with the date 1699 in large figures on its gable. Numerous skeletons disinterred in its immediate vicinity—and some of them quite recently—leave little doubt respecting the locality.

Stirling, having by this engagement secured the safety of his main body, made an attempt to escape with his small surviving remnant. But he was now hemmed completely in, and, submitting to his fate, he surrendered. Several historians—and the traditions of the neighborhood, accredited even to this day—have affirmed that large numbers perished in attempting to cross the marsh. The same statement was made by General Howe, in his official dispatch. It is, nevertheless, undoubtedly a

mistake. A letter is extant, written a few weeks after the engagement by Colonel Haslet, who commanded a regiment in Stirling's brigade, and was one of those who crossed the marsh. He states, unequivocally, that the retreat over the marsh "was effected in good order, with the loss of one man drowned in passing."

There is no reason to suppose that there was much fighting within what is now the Cemetery inclosure. But sharpshooters are known to have been perched in and among the trees, which then covered thickly that whole range of hills; and tradition has it, that one small party of riflemen was surrounded and exterminated on the very eminence presented in the plate. That these practised marksmen would find little mercy at the hands of an enemy which had experienced the fatal precision of their aim, was only to be expected. In one instance, at least, a British officer, unwilling to remain the object of their too partial attentions, left his post and men, and took shelter in a neighboring farm-house.

As the bodies of the victims in this struggle were mostly interred where they fell, there can be little doubt that Green-Wood is the sleeping-place of some of them. It is time that a spot were set apart, on its most commanding and beautiful eminence, in honor of these early martyrs for freedom. Here should be deposited the relics which have been, or from time to time shall be recovered, in the numerous excavations now going on within and around these grounds. It may be difficult, nay impossible, to distinguish friend from foe. It matters not. To the sturdy Briton, who in death remembered his dear island-home; the poor, hired Hessian, whose last thoughts were of his wife and children on the far-distant Rhine; and the patriot yeoman, whose dying hour was sweetened by the reflection that he fell in a righteous cause; to each and all an honorable burial.

"Gather him to his grave again,
And solemnly and softly lay,
Beneath the verdure of the plain,
The warrior's scattered bones away."

And here we may allude to another act of justice and gratitude, which ought not longer to be delayed. It is well known that the remains of the American prisoners who died in such numbers in the British prison-ships, and whose bodies were huddled into the earth on a hill in North Brooklyn, were a few years since piously rescued from desecration, and con-

signed to a vault not far from the entrance to the United States' Navy Yard. This arrangement—the act of one generous individual—must, of necessity, be regarded as temporary. The spot and structure are destitute, not only of security against future molestation, but of the dignity and solidity which become such a tomb. Some faint efforts have indeed been made to accomplish their removal to Green-Wood. But why await the tardy action of the General Government? Is there not enough of patriotism and gratitude in these two great and wealthy communities to raise the means for a decent, nay, for a noble tribute to those unfortunate men, who died for their country as truly as though they had fallen on the battle-field and in the very hour of victory? Taken while defending that country's cause, were they less to be commiserated while living, or less to be honored and deplored in death, that they were compelled to experience the pestilential damps and nauseous horrors of those dismal cabins into which they were crowded like so many sheep? How many fond husbands and fathers, how many well-beloved sons, amid those appalling scenes of want, sickness, and death, must have sighed for the comfort and the solace of the homes which they were never more to see! But we forbear. Our strongest conception of such a scene, how far short must it fall of the stern reality! In that masterpiece of reasoning and eloquence, the Oration for the Crown, the incomparable orator, arguing the point that well-meant endeavor, and not success, is the test and proof of merit, reminds his countrymen that their funeral honors had ever been paid to all who fell in the service of Athens—the unsuccessful as well as the victorious brave. The citizens of a great and flourishing state, in the brightest era of civilization and Christianity, should learn a lesson here from pagan Greece. Must some Demosthenes arise, with superhuman power, to explain and enforce their duty, before they will hear and obey its dictates?

The position assigned to Lord Stirling's troops and General Grant's brigade, in the plans of the battle which accompany Marshall's History and Sparks' Washington—a plan which has been lately copied, without correction, in Duer's Life of Stirling—is very erroneous. On those plans, the contending forces are placed about opposite to Yellow Hook; whereas, in fact, Stirling did not advance beyond the middle of Gowanus Bay, nor farther south than a hill on Wyckoff's grounds, lying between what, in the future topography of the city, will be Eighteenth and Twentieth streets. There was, however, if we may credit tradition, a little fighting

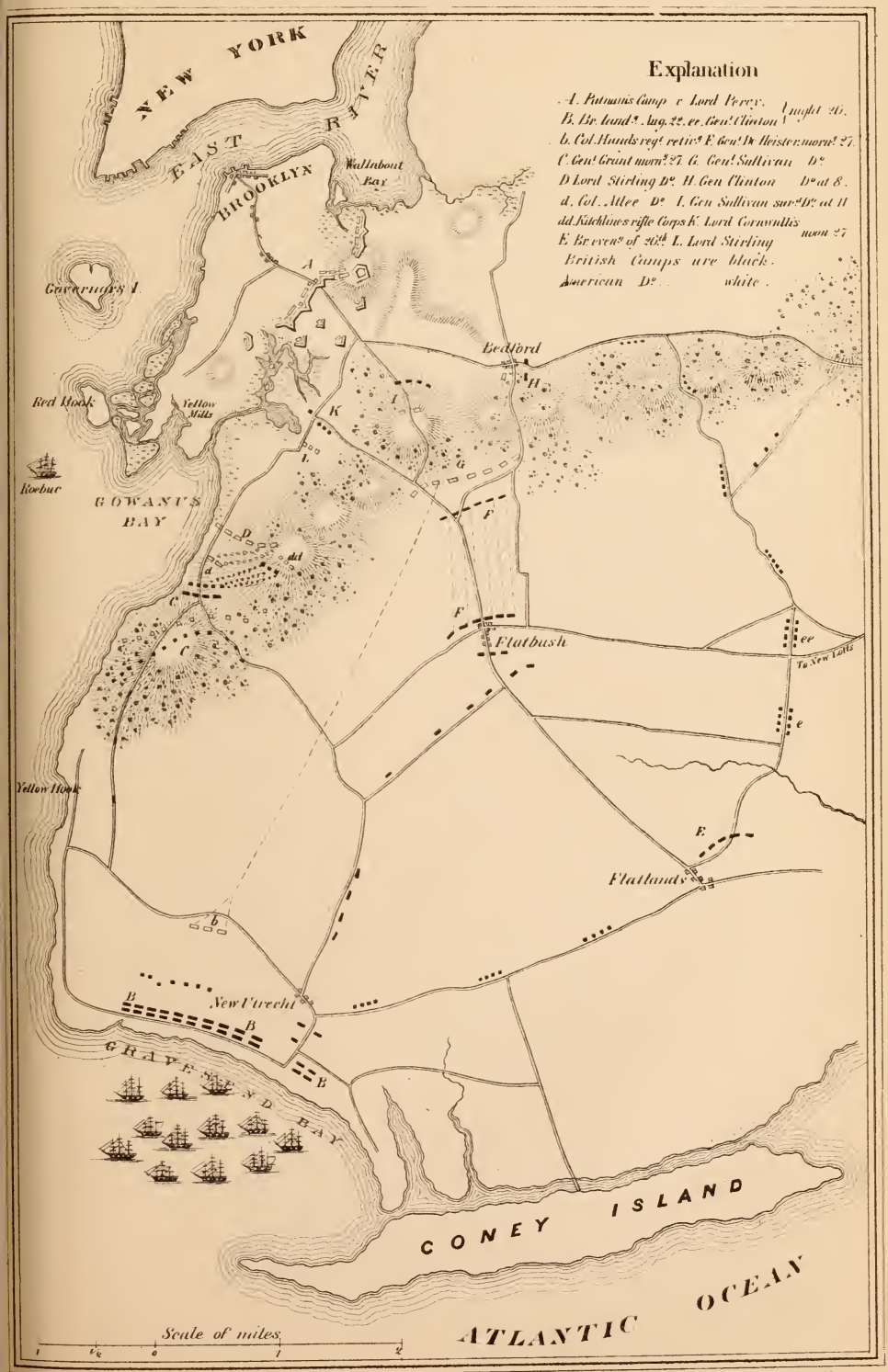
in the neighborhood of Yellow Hook—a slight skirmish, not noticed in any of the published accounts, between the advancing British and Atlee's retiring regiment, in which a few lives were lost.

The Knickerbocker Magazine for April, 1839, contains an interesting article on the battle of Long Island, prepared from a discourse originally delivered before the New York Historical Society, by Samuel Ward, Jr. It is illustrated by an engraved sketch of the battle-ground, which is believed to be, by far, the most accurate of any yet published. The plan was drawn by Major D. B. Douglass, formerly of the U. S. Army, from personal inspection. The major, to whose energy and taste Green-Wood Cemetery is largely indebted, had examined the entire battle-ground with the eye of a soldier as well as surveyor, and the sketch which he furnished may be relied on as authentic and complete.

Much has been written respecting the causes of this defeat. The sudden illness of General Greene, who had superintended the fortifications, and knew all the circumstances and necessities of the American position,—the neglect, consequent, perhaps, on the change of commanders, to guard properly the Jamaica road,—were doubtless the immediate causes of the surprise, the rout, the capture of two generals, and of so many soldiers.

But had it been otherwise—had every precaution been taken—little more could have been done, or was probably expected, than to check the advancing foe. The American forces might have retreated in good order, with comparatively small loss—but they must have retreated. Five thousand raw recruits—few of whom had ever been in battle, and most of whom must have fought without cover—could not long have resisted twenty thousand well-appointed veterans. The real wonder is, that they did so well. It was the first fight of the war which took place in the open field. To no greater trial of courage could those patriot but unpractised soldiers have been put. Praise to their memories!—most of them stood well the test. They boldly faced or repeatedly charged the foe, and fled or yielded only when longer resistance would have been madness and utter extermination.

There is, perhaps, no period in the revolutionary struggle to which we can recur more profitably, than to the anxious summer and the gloomy autumn of 1776. The courage which survived such disasters; the hope which lived on amid so many discouragements; the faith which no reverses nor difficulties could shake, and which finally rose triumphant



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BATTLE GROUND ON LONG ISLAND.

over them all—have long commanded, and must ever command the wonder of the world. And shall they not awaken something more than admiration in us, to whose benefit they have inured so largely?

It was while chilled by these blasts of adversity—while watered, as it were, by the tears of those great spirits, who for a long time could bring to the suffering cause little besides their own indomitable energies—that the tree of freedom was sending its roots outward and downward, and gathering strength for that rapidly expanding growth which marked the summer of its prosperity. It is not, be it ever remembered, the magnitude of armies—the masterly tactics, by which mighty masses are made to march and countermarch—the brilliancy of the charge—the steady bravery of the repulse—or all the bloody statistics of the most ensanguined conflict, which can attach to military operations a true and lasting interest. A hundred terrible battles gave to Napoleon a fame unequalled in the annals of war, and that "name at which the world grew pale." But they were unconnected with high principle—they were followed by no great, benignant results—and in the sober estimate of future times, will rank, in importance, far below those Fabian campaigns which laid the foundations of an empire, that already walks, with its rank unchallenged, among the foremost powers of earth.

Not in vain, then, was even the *defeat* of Brooklyn; not in vain, the anguish with which the usually calm spirit of Washington was that day torn. Not in vain were those two anxious days and nights which he passed on horseback, and which saved from death or captivity nine thousand men. These, and more—the reluctant abandonment of the city—the cowardice and desertion of the militia—the loss of the forts—and that sad retreat of the reduced, discouraged, barefooted, and half-naked army through the Jerseys—were all needed. In the immortal letters and dispatches of the great commander, and in the painful annals of the time, we read the cost and the value of what we are now enjoying. Without these, we had not fully known how inherent, how enduring and elastic is the power of an earnest and virtuous patriotism. Without them, even the transcendent name of Washington could not have filled the mighty measure of its fame.

II.—THE KEEPER'S LODGE.

"A voice from 'the Green-Wood!'—a voice! and it said,
'Ye have chosen me out as a home for your dead;
From the bustle of life ye have rendered me free;
My earth ye have hallowed; henceforth I shall be
A garden of graves, where your loved ones shall rest!'"

On the left of the avenue, and just beyond the entrance, stands the Keeper's Lodge. It is a cottage in the rustic, pointed style, with four gables. The sides are of plank uprights, battened with cedar poles, rough from the forest. Its whole exterior is unsmoothed and unpainted, yet it is symmetrical and picturesque. Embowered in the grove, and already looking old enough to be coeval with the trees that shade it, its entire aspect is in harmony with the place and its associations. In such a home, we sometimes imagine, might have been found, long ago, near the church-yard of some quiet hamlet in our fatherland, one of those immortal sextons, whose occupation and quaint humor genius has loved to depict.

Hard by, a tower of the same primitive order, supports a bell, which is rung whenever a funeral train enters the grounds. This is a custom hallowed by its own appropriateness, as well as by long and general observance. In cities, the tolling of bells for the dead has, as a matter of necessity, been long discontinued. In country villages, however, the usage still prevails. The deep tones of the bell in Green-Wood, penetrating its dells, and echoing from its hills, are the only sounds that reach the mourner's ear, as he follows some dear object to the tomb. Often, we know, at such times, this unexpected but still familiar sound has touched the springs of memory and feeling, carrying back the mind to the homely scenes but bright hours of Childhood—to the far-off, native vale—to that knell from the village steeple, which once called the reminiscent to weep over some sweet flower, cut down in its morning beauty—and to that humble grave-yard, where, bedewed with tears of veneration and love, a father and mother now sleep, side by side.

A mournful office is thine, old bell,
To ring forth naught but the last sad knell
Of the coffined worm, as he passeth by—
And thou seemest to say, Ye all must die!

No joyful peal dost thou ever ring;
But ever and aye, as hither they bring
The dead to sleep 'neath the "Green-Wood" tree,
Thy voice is heard, pealing mournfully.

No glad occasion dost thou proclaim—
Thy mournful tone is ever the same;
The slow, measured peal that tells of woe
Such as those who feel it may only know.

Had thy tongue the power of speech, old bell,
Methinks strange stories 'twould often tell;
How some are brought hither with tear and moan,
While others pass by, unmourned, alone;

How strangers are hither brought to sleep,
Whose home, perchance, was beyond the deep.
Who, seeking our shore, came but to die,
And here in this hallowed spot to lie;

How a wife hath followed a husband's bier—
How a husband hath followed a wife most dear—
How brother and sister have come, in turn,
To shed a tear o'er a parent's urn;

How the victim of sorrow's ceaseless smart
Hath given up life with a willing heart,
And thought of this spot with a smiling face,
Glad at last to find him a resting-place.

I wonder if thou dost ring, old bell,
For the rich man a louder, longer knell,
Than thou dost for the poor who enter here
On the humble and unpretending bier!

And dost thou ring forth a peal less sad
For the pure and good, than for the bad?
Or dost thou toll the same knell for all—
The rich and the poor, the great and small?

Oh, a mournful office is thine, old bell,
To ring forth naught but the last sad knell
Of the coffined worm, as he passeth by,—
And thou seemest to say, Prepare to die!

ARTHUR MORRELL.

III.—THE CLINTON MONUMENT.

The author of this work, Mr. HENRY KIRKE BROWN, is a native of Massachusetts, who had become skilful as a painter before he took up the modelling stick and chisel. After a year or two of success in Albany, he went to Rome and worked four years. On his return, he settled in Brooklyn, and soon after executed the statue of Clinton. This prepared the way for a greater work—the equestrian statue of Washington, in Union Place, New York. It was undertaken in conjunction with his friend HORATIO GREENOUGH. The death, almost immediately afterwards, of that accomplished artist, threw the whole on his partner. This statue speaks for itself. When the Rebellion began, Mr. Brown was professionally employed in South Carolina. During the existence of the "Art Commission" at Washington, he was at the head of that Board.

The Clinton Statue, during its short sojourn in front of the New York City Hall (where it was seen at great disadvantage and should never have gone), was subjected to various criticism. Seen in its present admirable position, at the height and distance necessary to give due proportion and effect to a colossal form, it is a fit and noble memorial of the illustrious original.

The statue of Clinton presents him in the attitude of speaking. His garb is the full dress of an American gentleman, sixty years ago. The long cloak of that period hangs loosely from the shoulders, and, like the Roman toga, imparts to the figure an aspect of greater fulness and dignity. As a portrait, the face has been approved by many who were once familiar with the man. On the two longer sides of the bronze pedestal, are representations in relief, expressive of the great work to which Clinton owed so much of his fame. In one you see it in progress—the survey, the excavation, the teams, etc. Upon the other side the canal in full operation. The

bustling scene around the boat and the dock is happily contrasted with the idle group of Indians who seem to be looking in sadness on the enterprise before which they and their bark canoes are fast fading away.

The cost of this monument was $15,000. One-fifth of the amount was contributed by Green-Wood Cemetery.

To Mr. Brown we owe the statue on the monument of Dr. Samuel L. Mitchell—a marble personification of the Historic Muse. This pleasing work may be seen near Forest Dell, in Section 78.

On Meadow Hill (Section 104), in ground belonging to Mrs. William S. Packer, there is a bronze statue of Hope, which was executed by Mr. Brown. To the same tasteful and skilful hand, we owe the exquisitely conceived and sculptured tablet of white marble, which is inserted in the modest monument of A. M. Cozzens, on Vine Hill (Section 97).

IV.—VISTA HILL.

In pages 66 to 72 of "Green-Wood Illustrated" may be found copious extracts from Dr. Farley's excellent Address, together with Dr. Pierpont's beautiful Hymn. We repeat here the introduction to that article, for its general as well as particular application.

> "Yet not to thine eternal resting-place
> Shalt thou retire alone; nor couldst thou wish
> Couch more magnificent.

"Vista Hill is a gentle elevation, situated on the Tour, in the immediate vicinity of Cedar Grove. A portion of this hill is inclosed by an iron paling, with a handsome gateway opening to the east. The spacious inclosure is slightly elliptical. This beautiful spot has been secured and set apart for burial purposes by the Church of the Saviour. We have already had occasion to allude to this wise and Christian appropriation. Is it not wise to bind more closely together, by the solemn and tender associations of the grave, those who meet and worship in the same sanctuary? And is not that a heaven-born charity, which not only remembers the poor while living, but, with delicate regard to the tenderest feelings of our nature, provides for them *such* sepulture? Praise to those who designed and who have accomplished the work!

"One or two other congregations own lots in Green-Wood, but no other one has appropriated and inclosed a tract for common occupancy. The Cemetery still contains spots admirably adapted to such a use. Will not some, will not many of the two hundred churches, which are destined to make Green-Wood their place of burial, take care to secure these choice positions, before they shall be pre-occupied by individual proprietors? That every church should have its own burying-ground, is consonant as well to natural fitness and religious propriety, as to long experience. The dead may indeed no longer rest under or around the sacred walls which were so dear to them in life. Yet the place of sepulture may be hallowed by solemn assembly and religious rite. As pastor and people—the young and the old—the rich and the poor, cluster together there, how precious, how holy will the place become? What more can it need to consecrate and endear it, than its own simple charms, associated as they will then be with so many treasures of the heart—so many tender memories and consolatory hopes?"

V.—GREEN-WOOD PUBLICATIONS.

The first printed document relating to Green-Wood was the pamphlet of Major Douglass, referred to in the History. It bears the following title: "Exposition of the Plan and Objects of the Green-Wood Cemetery, an Incorporated Trust chartered by the Legislature of the State of New York." It has eighteen pages of text, and an appendix, containing the memorials which had been presented to the State and the City authorities, and also the action of those bodies. It came out in 1839. The terms of subscription at the first opening of the books, with an abstract of the conditions and limitations, came out the same year.

In the summer of 1842, Mr. Perry, as Vice-President, and by order of the Trustees, gave, in a small pamphlet of eleven pages, a brief exposition of the character, object, rules, and officers of the Institution.

In 1843, there came, from the same source, a similar, but somewhat larger pamphlet. It showed that the Institution was beginning to look up. An Indian damsel and a crazy poet had been buried in Green-Wood, and the event was duly celebrated in prose and verse.

The pamphlet which came out in 1844 was very brief—a mere extract from the Comptroller's Report for that year.

In the following year the annual Green-Wood publication appeared in more imposing form. It had twenty-six pages of text, fourteen pages of appendix, and a catalogue of proprietors which covered nineteen pages.

In 1847, this pamphlet of rules and regulations was nearly doubled in size by the "Descriptive Notices of Green-Wood Illustrated," which, with permission of author and publisher, were given in full. The historical narrative for 1846 makes mention of this work, begun that year, under an arrangement with Mr. Robert Martin,* brought out in numbers at irregular intervals, and completed in 1847. As this costly and elegant volume has long been out of the market, I preserve here a tabular statement of its contents:

Green-Wood in 1846. The Entrance. The Keeper's Lodge. Poet's Mound. Ocean Hill. Indian Mound. Bay Grove Hill. Oaken Bluff. Fern Hill. Lawn-girt Hill. The Tour, as seen from Ocean Hill. Sylvan Cliff. Vista Hill. Ocean Hill. Battle Hill. The Pilot's Monument. German Lots and Odd Fellows' Ground. Monuments.

Only three of the articles were unaccompanied by plates. The engravings are faithful as well as beautiful pictures, executed in the highest style of art. The article on Bay Grove Hill is mainly a biographical sketch of De Witt Clinton, whose remains, at that time, were resting in a tomb upon this hill. Battle Hill is an account of the battle of Brooklyn, so far as the conflict occurred in and around Gowanus; a description, prepared with care, after much inquiry and personal examination of the ground—not then transformed by excavation and grading into city streets and lots. The article last enumerated, though not the last in the volume, is an essay on monumental architecture and sculpture, and on the material best fitted for their use.

The record for 1849 makes mention of the Directory for visitors in

* Mr. Martin is a native of England, and was formerly connected with George Virtue, of London, in the publication of illustrated works. He became interested in Green-Wood as one of the original owners—as a resident in its neighborhood—and especially as having early intrusted to its keeping an only and beloved child. Several other works of the illustrated kind, and of a very costly character, were published by him in numbers, and distributed by agents. Though he did not belong properly to the literary guild, and could make no pretensions to rank in the publishing fraternity with John Murray or George Putnam, there can be no doubt that the artists, the paper-dealers, and the printers missed him, when he retired from the book business.

Green-Wood, and its biographical notices, published that year. Nothing more needs be said of it here. About five thousand copies of this book were printed and disposed of.

In 1853 the Company published a small pamphlet of forty-four pages, with the following title: "Hints Concerning Green-Wood, its Monuments and Improvements, by N. Cleaveland." I know not how I can better state the motive and purpose of this little tract, than by repeating here its own explanation.

"But it should be remembered, that the good looks and the high reputation of Green-Wood depend not for continuance upon its officers *alone*. The owners of lots—those who plant, and those who build upon this ground—by the exercise of a good, or of a mistaken taste—by the display of intelligence, or of ignorance—may greatly modify the character of the place. A cursory inspection of the inclosures and monuments in Green-Wood will furnish numerous illustrations of this remark, in both kinds. The directors have, indeed, wisely reserved to themselves a discretionary power over the improvements or changes which may be made in the lots sold. Any serious annoyance to others—any great enormity in matters of taste and propriety will, doubtless, be prevented or removed under this authority. Beyond this, it is an affair of difficulty and delicacy to interfere. To advise, or to dissuade, is about all that can be done in ordinary cases. The subject is important, and must commend itself to all who feel an interest in Green-Wood.

"While there are some whose own good sense and taste are a sufficient guide in matters of this sort, it is certain that far the greater number rely, mainly, on opinions (not always judicious) derived from others. Many are content with blindly copying some fanciful or quaint conceit, which has caught their eye—tolerable, perhaps, while it stood alone, but odious when oft repeated. Others visit the stone cutter's yard, look at his ready-made specimens, and listen to advice which not even charity herself can suppose to be *always* disinterested. Or anxious, perhaps, to have something very expressive and original, they concoct, with his aid, some *outré* design, and then perpetrate in marble the long-enduring folly.

"It is not very strange that there are numerous violations of good taste in the adornments of our burial grounds. In the great majority of cases, attention is first turned to this subject when a lot is purchased, or when the death of some friend calls for a memorial. Upon a point which has received no previous consideration, the idea first presented, however

crude, will probably be accepted. It is with the hope of preventing, at least in some instances, action so inconsiderate, that the following suggestions are offered. They claim no weight but such as they may derive from appeals to a simple taste, and to common sense."

The following list of headings will show at least what topics are treated in this small pamphlet: "Inclosures;" "Trees, Shrubbery, Flowers;" "Monuments and Memorials;" "Tombs;" "Symbolic Devices;" "Epitaphs."

Many copies of the "Hints" have, during the last ten years, been put into the hands of purchasers and owners of Green-Wood lots. We try to believe that the little seeds have not *all* fallen among thorns, or upon stony ground.

In 1853 the Descriptive Notices were left out of the annual pamphlet, which, with its fast-increasing list of lot-owners, was getting to be very bulky. After 1854 this pamphlet was issued biennially.

In 1863 the Rules, Regulations, and Suggestions came out in a separate pamphlet of fifty-two pages. The Catalogue of Proprietors was printed by itself, and occupies one hundred and forty-five closely printed pages.

The first published report of a financial character was printed in 1861. It is a pamphlet of ninety-four pages. Sixty-four of these pages are occupied by statistics, and contain every important item of receipt and expenditure from the actual commencement of the Institution in 1839 to the close of 1860. The necessity and the character of the various purchases, expenditures, and improvements, are shown in several pages of explanatory remarks, to all which are appended the legislative acts which relate to the Cemetery. Similar reports for 1861, 1862, and 1863 have since appeared. This series will be continued annually. Every fact of importance in the future history and condition of the Institution, will thus be put on record, and made known to the public.

VI.—THE FOREIGN BIRDS.

The English birds were obtained through the agency of Mr. Thomas S. Woodcock, a gentleman of much experience in such matters. The bill dated "Manchester, November 13th, 1852," shows that there were one hundred and sixty-eight, namely: forty-eight skylarks, twenty-four woodlarks, forty-eight goldfinches, twenty-four robins, twelve thrushes, and twelve blackbirds. Of these, the woodlarks were the most costly; the thrushes and blackbirds coming next, and the average price being a fraction over eightpence a bird. The entire cost, including birds, cages, keep, and freight, was £22 3*s.* 4*d.*

VII.—THE CHAGOT GROUND AND MOUNT WASHINGTON.

This annoyance (the Chagot Lots), after having continued for more than a quarter of a century, has at last ceased to exist as a thorn in the side of Green-Wood. Arrangements only just now perfected (June, 1864) give to the Cemetery absolute possession and unquestioned occupancy of these lots. A glance at the map will show that the intrusion of this small strip, with its right of way, made a large and valuable tract all but useless to the Cemetery; that Sections 123, 112, 113, and 114 were thus dissevered, while Sections E, F, G, H, and J, were thrown into such disadvantage of position as disqualified them for cemetery purposes. The ground thus shut out, and used, these many years, only as pasturage, is not surpassed in beauty and eligibility by any portion of the Cemetery. It contains the highest point in all Green-Wood, and has a lakelet, not given in the map, which, in time, may vie with Valley or with Crescent Water.

As we reflect on the circumstances of this long vexation, the thought is humiliating as well as painful, that avarice and ignorance and obstinacy combined, possess such capacity to thwart and to annoy. For a moment we may even wish that there were, somewhere, a sharp and summary power

for the abatement of nuisances so intolerable. But no—'tis better as it is; far better that the rights of property as guaranteed by law should sometimes be abused by its possessors, than that they should ever be violated by others in the slightest respect or degree.

Nor is the patience with which this ill-natured provocation has been borne wholly without reward. But for Monsieur Chagot, Mount Washington and its declivities would, probably, long since have been sold in Cemetery lots, at the low rates which then prevailed. The benevolent Frenchman just kept the ground out of the market until, under a different tariff of prices, it will sell for something nearer its real value.

There is another consideration which lends its aid in reconciling us to this miserable Chagot affair. On the commanding eminence so strangely preserved, and soon to be graded and made accessible, we hope, ere long, to see an edifice rising which shall be the crowning glory of Green-Wood. The idea of a structure within these grounds, which may become a public mausoleum for departed worth, and in which the architect, the sculptor, and the painter can place their choicest material and most exquisite productions, without fear of injury from rudeness, or accident, or the elements, has been presented in another part of the volume. At no other point in the Cemetery would the walls and towers of such an edifice be seen with equal advantage. Nowhere else would their summits command a view so varied and magnificent.

VIII.—TREES AND SHRUBBERY.

One of the first questions that arose in regard to the improvement of Green-Wood, had reference to its trees and shrubbery. These, which covered a large portion of the ground, had constituted one of its strongest recommendations in the view of those who selected it for the Cemetery. The very name they gave to it might be regarded as an indication of the importance which they attached to this remarkable feature of the place, and of their purpose to keep that feature unimpaired.

The original trees of Green-Wood were Oaks, Chestnuts, Walnuts, Gum-trees, Tulip-trees, and Dog-woods. Interspersed with these might be seen many specimens of the Beech, the Maple, the Plane tree, the Cedar,

and the Pine. The Butternut, the Ironwood, the Pepperidge, and the Persimmon were not uncommon there. Many of these trees were old and large, and handsome, and all of them in their natural, but not ungraceful grouping, presented fine masses of variegated foliage. Still the general aspect of the wooded portions was that of the thicket rather than of the grove. This dense growth not only made the ground almost useless for its specific purpose, but effectually precluded that access of light and air, without which grass cannot grow. Gradually, the underbrush was removed and the trees were thinned out, greatly to the advantage of all concerned, as the issue conclusively showed.

And yet it required some faith and some courage to persevere in a course which many, at the time, were disposed to condemn. Some, who professed a warm interest in the enterprise, and almost claimed to be regarded as arbiters of taste, were sharp in their censure of the process. The vandal operation of pruning would mar, they said, the finest charm of Green-Wood, by taking away all its wildness.

With the successful result now before us, it is quite unnecessary to argue the question in point of policy or of taste. Indeed, the real difficulty has been not in retaining or procuring a sufficiency of foliage, but in avoiding its excess. Notwithstanding the removal of many large trees and of innumerable smaller ones, so rapid is the growth of those which were left, and of those which have been planted, that Green-Wood is much more shaded to-day than it was a quarter of a century ago.

Among the larger trees, the Chestnut has been found the most objectionable. The dust that falls from it when in flower, stains and disfigures every monument which it touches. Not without regret has it been found necessary to remove many noble specimens of this handsome tree. The Weeping Willow has been planted in many a plot of Green-Wood, and is undoubtedly regarded as especially emblematical of grief. It grows fast, looks well for a short time, and then begins to decay near the root. Hundreds of these trees have been removed, and all that remain must come to the same conclusion.

The Norway Spruce has been a special favorite with the tree-planters in this Cemetery. Its spiry form and deep perennial verdure associate it in our thoughts with the funereal Cypress, and seem to commend it to the same use. While this tree is small, it is both handsome and appropriate. But it shoots up and spreads out so rapidly and so far, as soon to become a nuisance. In Green-Wood not a few of them have fallen, because they

persisted in running into the road, or across the foot-paths. Others made themselves offensive by obstructing the light and the air, and shutting out the view of every thing beyond them, and so they had to go. Many, very many, will probably be extirpated by the owners of the smaller lots, as it shall become more and more evident that these fast-growing trees are out of place in those little inclosures.

Without going farther into particulars in this respect, it is sufficient to say that the whole question of trees in cemeteries is a question that requires careful consideration. The real danger lies, evidently, on the side of excess. Almost everywhere the same tendency is seen. Formerly, the forest stood in the way. The great object was to clear up the country, and hence our fathers swept off the trees with unsparing hand. Now we go to the other extreme. Many of our villages, streets, and homes have become, or are becoming, so densely embowered as to leave small chance for the sun or the air to enter. Clearly this is wrong, unless it can be shown that a stagnant atmosphere—that shade, and dampness, and mouldiness, and decay—with whole armies of bugs and caterpillars—are promotive of cheerfulness and conducive to health.

This inconsiderate and reckless planting of trees and bushes in and around the spots where our dead repose, is one of the absurdities of fashion. It is but too often the mere thoughtless copying of an example set by others. In Green-Wood the practice has already caused much inconvenience. Unless timely checked by abstinence and care on the part of the proprietors, it will ere long become intolerable.

The Cemetery grounds which look best at all seasons, and give the highest satisfaction to the eye, are those which most nearly resemble a well-kept lawn. As a general thing, shrubbery and trees, in these little plots, are fatal to neatness. If there be any doubt on this point, let the open lots in Green-Wood be compared with those which are much shaded.

If trees are to be planted, there is a very decided choice. We would recommend the selection to be made from trees which are compact in shape, and slow of growth.

IX.—FLOWERS.

Mr. J. C. Loudon, whose opinions on such subjects ought to have weight, remarks in his work on the "Laying out, building, and planting of Cemeteries," that many trees and shrubs impede the free circulation of the air and the drying effect of the sun. He objects to the planting of masses in the interior and of belts around the border. Trees with bulky heads are objectionable. It is to those which have narrow, conical shapes—to the evergreen, needle-leaved trees that he gives the preference. Among those which he enumerates are the common Cypress, the Irish Yew, the Irish and Swedish Juniper, and the fastigiate Arbor-Vitæ. In these conclusions we agree with Loudon, though very far from assenting to the reasons which he assigns for them.

Mr. Loudon does not approve of flowers in cemeteries. Let him speak for himself. "The planting of flowers in cemeteries is very general, not only in the margin of masses and belts, and in beds, as in pleasure-grounds, but on graves. For our own particular taste, we would have no flowers at all, nor any portion of ground within a cemetery that had the appearance of being dug, or otherwise moved for the purpose of cultivation. A state of quiet and repose is an important ingredient in the passive sublime; and moving the soil for the purpose of culture, even on a grave, is destructive of repose."

Whatever may be thought of his philosophy and the requirements of "the passive sublime," I have no doubt as to the correctness of the general result. I refer especially to the beds and borders, with gravelled walks, and filled with flowering plants, laid out by the skill and kept up by the care of the florist. The observation of ten years, since the following passage was written for the "Hints," has only confirmed the view which it takes.

"The custom of rearing flowering shrubs and plants is not exposed to the objection just raised. It is one, indeed, which, with most persons, commends itself favorably to the sensibilities and the taste. Even allowing that often it is a piece of affectation or of imitative display—still, in many cases, it doubtless helps to soothe the first anguish of bereavement. We would not forbid the pious care. Let nature bloom above the still precious dust, and shed upon it her fragrant offerings. But surely there

should be a limitation here. I like to see the rose bending over the humble mound, or lovingly twining about the lettered stone. A few flowers, appropriate in their hues and associations, scattered here and there in the grass, and growing, as it were, spontaneously, are very becoming. Not so these artificial beds, these gravelled walks, these trim parterres, filled but too often with flaunting exotics."

X.—MODES OF INTERMENT.

What disposition shall be made of the body, from which the living spirit has departed? In some way it *must* be disposed of. Which way is best? From the earliest age, and in all lands, this question has forced itself on the attention of mankind. The old Egyptian, believing in metempsychosis, and anticipating the possible return of the migrating soul to its recent tenement, filled the frame with spicy gums—wrapped it in tarry folds—shut it up in an air-tight box and placed it in some arid cave—to keep company down the ages with mummied birds and bulls. Other nations resorted to fire—preserving from the funereal pyre only the poor residuum—the literal ashes of the dead. Many, even in the earliest times, preferred the tomb, which was sometimes a regular structure, below or above ground—more often an excavation in the solid rock. In some cases these cavities were formed for the purpose, as was the case in the hills around Jerusalem. More frequently they were either natural caverns or excavations made originally for other ends. The catacombs of Rome, of Paris, and many other cities, are well known examples of the class last named.

But if we take the world over, and through all time, we find the prevalent mode to have been that which is at once the easiest and the most natural—simple burial in the open ground. Nor can we doubt that such will continue to be the general usage.

Still, as the question between interment and entombment is one that will often arise, let us give it a moment's consideration. We can appreciate some of the reasons which lead many among us to prefer the tomb. How natural, in the contemplation of our mortality, is the wish to be laid with our kindred, and not among strangers. With some, probably, the tomb

seems specially to meet this wish. In the creation of a taste still prevalent, the opinions and usages of society, especially in large cities, where tombs were for a long time almost a necessity, have had no small influence. Causes less commendable—mere fashion and aristocratic pride—have been at the bottom in cases not a few, while many, doubtless, have decided for the tomb, under the mistaken belief that it gives greater security.

The first consideration, which I would present in favor of *interment* is the sanitary argument. This disposition of the dead is more favorable to health. Human remains, inclosed only in wood, and deposited at the proper depth in the ground, are soon resolved to their original elements. In and about London, where the soil is dry, six or seven years are sufficient to convert the muscular portions of the body into a mass of black mould. In Green-Wood, the same result is usually reached in five years. Of course every thing deleterious, either of gas or liquid, which is evolved during the process is at once diffused and absorbed in the surrounding earth.

This cannot be said of the vault, however perfect in its structure and arrangements. The tomb, with sealed cells for every coffin, is, indeed, an immense improvement on the old charnel-house with its open shelves. But we are told that "in some of the public catacombs of the new London cemeteries, explosions have been known to take place," making it necessary to do the work over again. Although this should not happen, it is next to impossible, by any mere masonry, to prevent the silent escape of the gases, which are always injurious to health, and sometimes fatal to life.

Again we urge, in behalf of interment, that in no other way can the relics of those who were dear to us be so effectually secured against desecration. When tenderly and reverently we bury our dead, how comforting to believe that so long as any portion of the form once precious shall endure, it will stay where we have placed it, untouched and unseen. Thus disposed at a proper depth below the surface, the lifeless body usually remains out of sight and out of reach, until the dust has indeed returned to dust.

Against the evil referred to, it is impossible to consider the vault as equally safe. Its owner meets with reverses, and his costly tomb passes into other hands. Or he dies, and it goes to heirs, "he knows not who." How often, as if in providential rebuke of that unchristian spirit which would carry its pride and exclusiveness even into the grave—have the

mouldering tenants of a vault, who once held their heads high, been rudely supplanted by the upstarts on whom they used to look down with contempt! And who has not seen, both in town and country, tombs for which there was no longer any one living to care—their doors standing open, and their interiors and contents accessible to all?

On this subject, indeed, I can only reiterate here what I have said already and elsewhere:

"We have no partiality for the *charnel-house*, whether below or above ground. The *grave* seems decidedly preferable. Let the dead be *interred*. Let earth conceal them from our sight, and kindly, gradually resolve them to herself. Against future desecration, all would secure

"The mould
Once hallowed by the Almighty's breath."

In what other way can we do this so effectually? The vault may, indeed, be fast, and strong, and durable. But what will protect its contents, when, in the inevitable course of events, it shall pass into the possession of those who will care nothing for the builder or his kindred?

"But the necessities and habits of city burial have made the tomb seem natural and familiar to many. An aristocratic feeling may possibly influence some, who would fain be select in their associations, even under ground. In others, doubtless, the preference springs from a tenderer and better motive. Not a few prefer the tomb, and will have it."

To the persons last referred to, Green-Wood holds out peculiar facilities. Many of its steep declivities, ill-fitted for any other use, have been excavated for vaults, and there is considerable ground of similar character yet unoccupied.

XI.—INCLOSURES IN CEMETERIES.

Is it desirable that the burial plots in Green-Wood should be inclosed? A practice all but universal seems to have decided this question in the affirmative. The reasons, however, are not so apparent. Do these private plots need any other or any better protection than that which the Cemetery provides for every foot of ground within its limits? Does the ordinary

rail, paling, or hedge shut out any who wish to enter? Very rarely. In general, the gate stands unlocked, or if that be fast, the barrier can be surmounted in some other way.

Is a fence needed to show and to preserve the boundary? Certainly not. A small stone post deeply set at each corner, or placed with greater frequency on a curved outline, is all that is *necessary* in this respect.

Many, we suppose, regard a fence as ornamental. Some persons take much pains, and go to large expense in procuring designs, which they regard as peculiarly elegant, or strikingly original. To us, it seems that money thus spent, is literally thrown away. Æsthetically considered, all fences are mere intrusions, and, to a certain extent, deformities. Their effect is to dwindle or to obscure the spaces and the objects, which they partially, at least, exclude from our view. But they are necessary evils, and must sometimes be employed. In such cases, we would put the matter thus: the fence which is least ambitious will annoy us the least. Such a fence will be simple in form; it will unite slenderness and openness with firmness and strength, and will combine perfect protection with the freest admission of light and air.

I need not say that I refer here to that form which is most common, and which prevails almost universally in city streets and upon cemetery lots, to wit: the iron pale. I leave wholly out the high stone fence, a few examples of which occur in Greenwood, as most of the objections made to iron fences apply with greater force to them. There are instances in Green-Wood, though they are rare, of simple and excellent iron paling, as perfect and durable as can possibly be made. Such is the fence round Lawn-Girt Hill—such the palisade inclosure of Cairns and Johnston, on Bay-Side Dell, with its simple lotus heads in bud and flower. It would be well for future purchasers, who think they *must* have an iron fence around their graves, to look at these examples. But we hope the iron age in our cemeteries is drawing to a close. Among the recent purchases and improvements, the hedge of evergreen and the simple curb-stone are evidently growing in favor.

If it be conceded that fences around the burial plots of Green-Wood are not required for protection* or as boundaries, and if it be allowed that

* Around monuments of very costly material, of elaborate finish, and delicate sculpture, like those of Canda and of Scribner, the protecting screen of a pale or hedge is perhaps desirable. Our countrymen and countrywomen are not always considerate. Their curiosity is strong. They love to see for themselves, and even to handle. We hope and believe that they are in training for better manners—that the day is coming, when the beautiful products of art and of nature can

they add nothing to the beauty of the spaces and the objects which they inclose, that they mar, indeed, rather than mend the prospect, why should the custom be continued? To dispense with them would be a large saving of expense, and, with the majority, this is certainly desirable. The first cost is not the only outlay they involve. We are prone to regard iron as a durable material; and such it is, while we keep oxygen away from it. If any one would know the state which iron soon assumes when left to the free action of air and water, he may find numerous instances within the purlieus of our incomparable Green-Wood. An iron fence so oxidated as to present a uniform surface of ochry brown, is a melancholy spectacle. Nor is this the worst of it. Corrosion, in such cases, as might be expected, goes on most rapidly at the points of junction, and when these are eaten through, the fabric becomes a ruin. I am sorry to say that not a few fences in Green-Wood have actually reached, or are fast approaching, this sad and disgraceful conclusion. This is true, especially of the fences which consist of iron or stone posts connected by rails only. In a good many instances the rails and the posts have parted company. There are some exceptions. The low rail around the Howlands, on Pine Hill, is an excellent example of the way in which such a fence should be made, and deserves high praise for its solidity and fitness.

It is true that consequences so undesirable would be, to a great extent, avoided, if the directions and advice which are given in the Comptroller's official pamphlet were duly regarded. But they will not be regarded. The evil will continue until that millennial era comes when dishonest contractors and unfaithful workmen will be reckoned among the things which are past.

An extensive and careful observation of the inclosed lots in Green-Wood, with reference both to the condition and the effect of their metallic fences, has convinced me that the best thing to be done with many of them, would be to sweep them away. As old iron, they are worth something; as they stand, they are worse than useless.

At any rate, let all who have iron fences there, or who intend to have them, distinctly know and remember, that repainting, as often as once in five years, is absolutely necessary to their good condition and decent appearance.

be thrown open to our American public with as little apprehension of curious and harmful meddling, as is felt in some other countries which we are wont to regard as less enlightened than our own. Until then we shall have to keep up the bars.

As compared with the iron paling, or rail, I have expressed, incidentally, a preference for the hedge. There is a charm in the quick-set fence which all feel. It is a living thing—a thing of verdure and sometimes of bloom. Its associations are all rural, poetical, and pleasing. But this is true of it only when it is neatly kept and in perfect trim. The hedge, unpruned and shaggy, is simply an abomination—an ugly row of bushes.

But it will be evident to all that the objections to fences of iron, or of stone, around our burial plots, so far as they rest on general grounds, are equally applicable to the quick-set hedge. It is not more needed as protection—not more wanted as a boundary. On æsthetic grounds it is even more objectionable than the iron pale,—interposing, as it does, greater obstruction to the eye. Around small plots, hedges act injuriously on grass and flowers, by preventing the free circulation of air. As it is necessary to keep the earth open around their roots, they are wholly unfit for steep declivities, where the rains are sure to lay them bare. It must also be borne in mind that it costs a good deal more to keep a hedge in perfect condition, than to protect an iron fence with paint, for the hedge must be cultivated and pruned every year.

Around the large inclosures, a low evergreen hedge looks well. It should not exceed three feet in height, and provision should be made to keep it in perpetual repair. Thus far, in Green-Wood, the arbor-vitæ has been exclusively employed. There are other trees which would answer the same purpose, with the benefit of a little variety.

But on lots of the ordinary size, nothing that grows faster or higher than the box ought ever to be placed. Even such a hedge, in time, unless it is rigidly kept down, will become altogether too thick and too tall.

There is one other way of inclosing plots, and of denoting their outlines. The simple curb-stone has much to recommend it. It accomplishes every needed object; it offers no impediment to the eye; it gives free access on every side, thus favoring the proper care of the ground; and last, but not least, once rightly placed, is placed forever, and asks for no shears, or culture, or paint.

A good example of the curb-stone, in its general and its particular effect, may be seen in Evening Dell, on the south side of Valley Water. I believe few can look at that bit of ground, and wish for any fence to interpose between them and the well-proportioned monument within.

This simple and durable mode of inclosure, is becoming, as I am told,

common in Mount Auburn, and there are already several good specimens in Green-Wood.

For this purpose, granite is undoubtedly the best material, as well from the length of its blocks as from its strength and durability. Too great care cannot be used in giving to these low walls a deep and firm foundation, and in the thorough binding of the stones together. The posts should be massive, their foundations going down as low as the graves, with the ends of the curb-stones let into the posts, so that they cannot be moved by the heaving ground.

How far, and in what way, the relinquishment of fences and hedges around the private plots of a cemetery would affect the general aspect of the grounds, is a point not to be lost sight of in deciding the question. There are those, who, after extensive observation, and careful reflection, have come to the conclusion, that the result of such a change would be injurious, and that cemeteries need this particular feature to give them the proper aspect and effect. Though I cannot exactly see how this should be, I am not prepared to controvert the opinion. Experience alone can furnish the means for solving the problem.

XII.—INSCRIPTIONS ON MONUMENTS.

The feeling which prompts to some kind of inscription on the tomb, is not less spontaneous than that which leads to the erection of the memorial itself. There is no custom of greater antiquity or more extensive observance. Until within a period comparatively recent, a tombstone without some sort of epitaph was an anomaly of rare occurrence. But, for several years past, there has been a growing disuse of inscriptions, and particularly is this the case in our larger cemeteries. This has resulted, in part, probably, from the increasing use of vaults—which are generally designated merely by the name of the proprietor—and partly, no doubt, from a growing fastidiousness. The community notice and feel, more than they used to do, the want of taste in the style of monumental inscriptions, as well as of judicious moderation in their praises of the dead.

But while we sympathize with this feeling, it may be well to ask whether it be not carrying us too far, when it leads to the general abandon-

ment of inscriptions. Can the abuse of a custom, good in itself, be remedied only by entire relinquishment? Who can wander through one of our more recent burial grounds, and pass lot after lot, and obelisk after obelisk, all uninscribed, or bearing simply the family name—worked perhaps, into the iron gate—and not feel that he misses something, which at other times, and in other spots, used to quicken his sensibilities and touch his heart? In this world of sense, and strife, and passion, is it wise to dispense with aught that is adapted to excite tender and pious sentiments? Should the present neglect of inscriptions continue to prevail, the most beautiful of the modern cemeteries may be found in moral interest and effect far inferior to the old church-yard and rural burying-ground—however abounding in quaint devices and epitaphs offensive to modern refinement.

> "Their name, their years, spelt by the unlettered Muse,
> The place of fame and elegy supply,
> And many a holy text around she strews
> That teach the rustic moralist to die."

The beautiful grounds of Green-Wood have already become the scene of much resort. They will be visited by increasing numbers, as they become more known, and especially as the circle widens which connects by ties of mournful interest its silent occupants with the living multitudes in the adjacent cities. To such they should present all that becomes a *Christian* cemetery, situated in a wealthy neighborhood, and commenced in an age of refinement and of art. In the variety and beauty of these grounds—so open and sunny in some parts—so shaded and secluded in others—so near to a vast city, yet so retired and still—Nature has left us nothing to desire. Art, indeed, has but just commenced its great work of improvement here. Is it too much to say that the work has been *well* begun? Several of the monuments and tombs already constructed are entirely original in design, and not less appropriate and beautiful than they are new. From the happy and fertile invention which produced these, as well as from other kindred sources, it is hoped that we shall obtain many more of the same description.

While not a few will doubtless prefer the old and oft-used forms of the obelisk, pillar, slab, or sarcophagus, it is certainly desirable to have in monumental structures greater variety than is to be found in most of our cemeteries; and this want, in some places, is beginning to be felt. Monu-

ments, like most of those now in Green-Wood, constructed of a durable material, with a solidity which will long defy the action of the elements, and in forms that attract and gratify the eye, do, of themselves, convey in part, and well convey the story of love and grief. But who does not confess a sense of disappointment, if, on drawing near, he find no brief epitaph, no sententious thought, no scriptural allusion or quotation, expressive of bereaved affection and of Christian hope?

There are no more felicitous or touching memorials than those beautiful *symbolic* devices, in which affection, aided by native art, has sometimes paid to the dead its last fond tribute. But for delicate sculpture, statuary marble is the only material, and this will not bear exposure. We have here no cathedrals or disused cloisters to receive and preserve the exquisite productions of the chisel. But our country is rich in sculptors of the highest ability and promise, and they should not lack encouragement from home. And may not the Chapel for burial service, which will be erected as soon as the means of the Cemetery shall admit, be so constructed as to furnish a fitting receptacle for tablets and statuary? In such an edifice the kindred arts of architecture and sculpture could have free scope. Rising in calm and solemn grandeur, it would adorn and designate the Place of Graves. Sacred to religion and the dead, every tender and holy association would gather round it. There affectionate memory might consecrate to the departed the finest works of genius, and feel them to be safe. There a grateful community might rear memorials to the gifted and the good—till the stately, and growing, and crowded pile should present, at length, even on our western shores, a Westminster Abbey, another Santa Croce.

It is nearly twenty years since the preceding remarks upon tombstone inscriptions were written at the suggestion of the Comptroller. Epitaphs at that time seemed to be going out of use, and the change was not regarded as an improvement. This little essay was inserted, among other articles, in the official pamphlet of the Cemetery for 1845, and has kept its place in the annual and biennial issue down to the present time. Like Arthur Morrell's melancholy stanzas on the Bell, it seems to have established a prescriptive right to appear in this historical appendix, and it is on that account, probably, that I have been requested to put it here.

In 1845 the monumental erections in the cemetery were few and far between. Now they stand thick over all the ground, and count by thousands. The fear that Green-Wood would become a dreary blank of uninscribed marble has not been realized. There is no lack there of "lapidary lines,"

nor can we complain of them as deficient in variety. The epitaphs in these grounds, so far as they are known to me—for I do not pretend to have seen them all—are in every sort of style, with every degree of merit. While many of them are unexceptionable, and a few highly appropriate and beautiful, I can say but little in praise of the major part.

In 1853 I again presented the subject of epitaphs in the closing article of "Hints concerning Green-Wood." In the faint hope that these homilies may do something towards the abatement of a real nuisance, that article is repeated here.

EPITAPHS.

"Eight years ago we wrote a plea for monumental inscriptions. It was first printed, and may still be found, in the Comptroller's annual pamphlet. From various causes, some of which are there suggested, epitaphs had gone greatly out of use. They had become unfashionable. A wish was expressed for the revival of a custom so old and so rational. It was hoped that in Green-Wood, then just starting, we might be allowed to read, with quickened sensibilities, the modest, tender, and pious inscription—and that there the 'Muse,' whether learned or 'unlettered,' might strew the holy texts which alone can teach us how to die.

"The wish and the hope have not been disappointed. There are many neat and beautiful epitaphs in Green-Wood. But with the good, as usual, has come also the evil. Though we never expected perfection, we did not anticipate quite so large a measure of the opposite extreme. Surely, in an age and land of vaunted refinement and general education, our tomb-stone literature ought to be free from gross violations of syntax and orthography.

"An inscription for the dead should be simple in style, sparing of words, modest in eulogy. The long and labored epitaph is seldom read. Glowing encomiums are received with distrust. Excessive praise—fulsome always—seems especially so when heaped on the dead. These are principles generally acknowledged, though, in practice, so often disregarded. Indeed, we have seen specimens of epitaphian laudation, which indicated that their authors had resolved into an affirmative the intense negation of the poet:

> "'Can Honor's voice provoke the silent dust,
> Or Flattery soothe the dull, cold ear of death?'

"There is in Green-Wood a class of inscriptions—getting now to be very

common—which, at first thought, may seem to violate no rule of propriety. 'Father,' 'Mother,' 'Dear Johnny,' 'Our sweet Emmie,' and 'Our little Bobby,' when first seen, seem very simple and tender—the unstudied utterance of filial or parental grief, which could vent itself only in passionate exclamation. But not so, when the once solitary specimen has become the fashion, and stares at us with every turn. The expediency of such expressions on the tomb-stone, under any circumstances, may well be questioned. While the heart of our friend is yet bleeding under some recent bereavement, we listen sympathizingly even to his extravagance of sorrow or of praise. But sooner or later the time comes when such language is heard no longer; or when, if uttered, it only grieves and offends the ear of friendship. Surely that which may not be spoken occasionally in the ear, ought not to be obtruded unceasingly on the eye. Terms of fond endearment (if ever proper) should be reserved for the sacredness of domestic privacy. When forced upon the indifferent by-stander, they are always disgusting—and equally so, whether lavished on the living or the dead. Fond mourner! confine your passionate utterances to the friendly bosoms that share your grief; or, still better, breathe them only in your secret sighs."

XIII.—REGISTER OF INTERMENTS.

The entries are made in folio volumes of great size, ruled for the purpose, with eleven separate heads, as follows:

1. Date of decease. 2. Name of person. 3. Nativity. 4. Age—in years, months, and days. 5. Residence, with city and street. 6. Married or single. 7. Disease. 8. No. of lot. 9. No. of grave. 10. Miscellaneous. 11. Name of Undertaker.

The first volume begins Sept. 5, 1840, and ends Aug. 27, 1850.

The entries from March 4, 1843, to Aug. 12, 1846, are in Mr. Perry's hand-writing.

The fifth volume of the Register is now nearly full. The whole number of names entered in the voluminous record, down to this thirteenth of July, 1864, is 105,534.

The work of making an index to this vast catalogue of names was be-

gun about five years since, and is now complete. The initials of the names are entered in the order of the alphabet, and classified in the order of the vowels. Almost instant reference can now be made to any entry in the Register. The utility and convenience of this index are beyond estimate.

XIV.—THE ORIGINAL ENTRANCE.

Many who remember Green-Wood in its day of small things, will look with interest on the wood-cut which reproduces and preserves the image of its first rude entrance. To some, possibly, the memory of its simple beauty blended with thoughts and sorrows of the past, affords greater pleasure than any more imposing gateway has given or can give. The following description of it from "Green-Wood Illustrated," p. 8, may help such persons to recall what it was, and will, at least, show that we endeavored to make the most of it:

"The entrance is perfectly simple. On the left of the gate is a rustic lodge, for the temporary accommodation of visitors. On the right, and in the same style, is a small tower, with a bell to summon the porter. These unambitious structures will be found in good keeping with each other, and with the position they occupy. They possess beauty of form, and of fitness likewise. Perhaps some, accustomed to more imposing entrances, may feel disappointed by the modest humility of this. But may not the taste at least be questioned, which makes the passage-way from one open space to another through some lofty arch or massive building? Can such a structure look well, with no support on either side of it but an ordinary fence? Must it not always lack the beauty of adaptation to an end—the essential beauty of usefulness? And if it be, as most frequently, of Grecian or Egyptian model, is it not incongruous with the spirit and associations of a Christian cemetery? Of the simple entrance temporarily made for these grounds, we may at least say, that here Art raises no false expectation, nor does it offend by unnatural contrasts. But, enter. If the artificial portal be deficient in dignity, not so will you find that of Nature. You are now in a vestibule of her own making. Its floor is a delicious green-sward; its walls are the steep hill-side; lofty trees, with their leafy

capitals, form its colonnade; and its ceiling is the azure vault. Here, if alive to gentle influences, you will pause a moment. You will shake from your feet the city's dust, and leave behind you its cares and follies. You are within the precinct of a great primeval temple, now forever set apart to pious uses. You have come,

> 'Not to the domes where crumbling arch and column
> Attest the feebleness of mortal hand;
> But to that fane, most catholic and solemn,
> Which God hath planned.'

Explore its aisles and courts—survey its beauties—breathe its fresh air—enjoy its quiet—drink in its music—and lay to heart its lessons of mortality, as well as its higher teachings of faith and love."

XV.—THE SUPERINTENDENTS.

Those who have been familiar with Green-Wood and its management, need not be told that the Institution has been singularly favored in the character and stability of the men employed as officers on the ground. Mr. Scrimgeour, the Superintendent of Interments, has been in the employ of the Company almost from the beginning. His name, as "Keeper of the Grounds," first appears in the Report for 1844. During these twenty-five years he has provided for and attended to more than a hundred thousand funerals. In his business transactions with more than a myriad of lot owners—transactions calling often for patience and courteous tact, as well as for decision and good judgment—he has rarely failed to give satisfaction on all sides. It is no slight advantage to have in his position one who is familiar with every inch of ground in the Cemetery, and with every fact in its history. Mr. Scrimgeour has grown gray in the service—but there is no other mark of decay, and we trust he is good for many years to come.

From 1848 to 1853 Mr. George Birrell was Superintendent of the Workmen. They were years in which a great deal was done in the way of grading and forming the surface of the Cemetery. Many deformities were removed—many beauties were added. In numerous instances, soft-

ness, variety, and grace were imparted to the original features of the ground. In all work of this kind, George Birrell showed uncommon ability. He was indeed a genius in his way, and, under favoring circumstances, might have become a landscape gardener of no mean renown. To his accurate and tasteful eye, his unerring judgment, and skilful hand, Green-Wood certainly owes much.

George Gamgee, Mr. Birrell's successor in the office, is now in his tenth year of faithful and successful service. The importance and responsibilities of this post will be seen, when it is considered how large a force the Superintendent of Workmen has always under his care—how constant and various the work to be done—and how extensive the space over which it is spread. That Mr. Gamgee knows how to direct and handle his little army of laborers, is well known to all who are familiar with the internal operations of Green-Wood Cemetery. Besides a vast amount of heavy work in excavation, grading, &c., which has been done, and done well, under his administration, it has devolved on him to keep those extensive grounds, with all their open and their enclosed spaces, their hills and hollows, their roads, paths, and gutters, their ponds and drains, in a state of constant neatness and perfect order. No person, with the slightest experience in the care of ornamental grounds, will imagine this to be an easy task. Thousands of visitors can testify that the service has been well performed in Green-Wood.

Some idea of the kind and the amount of labor necessary to conduct the operations of a large cemetery, may be derived from the following statement, taken from the General Report of Receipts and Expenditures. The year referred to was 1860:—

"Average number of workmen during the summer, about 250. Of these there are employed in digging and sodding graves, 45; in mowing the entire ground, including all occupied lots, 50; in raking, 20; in grading, 40; in the making of roads and paths, and in paving, 25; in stone-breaking, 4. Thirty-two carts (whose drivers are included in the aggregate of workmen) are employed as follows: in grading, 24; in carting grass, 2; in connection with the graves, 2; upon roads and paths, 4."

To insure regularity and efficiency of action, these men are arranged in several gangs, each of which has its foreman. To a certain extent, each of these leaders is responsible for his small command, and thus the faithful accomplishment of his allotted task becomes with him a matter of pride as well as of duty.

As a general thing, these Green-Wood operatives are entitled to honorable mention: they have come mostly from the better class of Irish laborers. As a place on the pay-roll of the Cemetery has almost always been an object of some competition, it has been easy to dismiss the unworthy, and to select from the best. Some of these men have been on the ground almost from the first, and many of them count their service by years.

There has been no strike among these workmen. The necessity of an advance in the price of labor has been cheerfully recognized by the Trustees, and arrangements have been made in that respect which are perfectly satisfactory to both parties.

Among these subordinates, some have died in the service of the Company. It is a pleasure to record here the name of John O'Shaughnessy, the first, and, for some time, the only grave-digger of Green-Wood. In his own department, John was unquestionably a master. Nothing could exceed the exactness and neatness of his graves. From the deep narrow beds which he prepared, not an ounce of superfluous earth was ever thrown. No pile of masonry shaped by square and plummet could be more exactly true than his rectangular excavations. Indeed, it may be doubted if Upjohn and Eidlitz take more pride in their finest structures, than our honest O'Shaughnessy took in his graves. Poor fellow! what a satisfaction it would have been to him, could he only have dug his own!

XVI.—THE SURVEYOR.

For sixteen years, all the surveying and mapping of Green-Wood has been done by Mr. Lindsay J. Wells. The trigonometrical survey of the whole ground then included in the Cemetery, made by young Mr. Boyle, and mentioned in the History, was so admirably exact, that a single and very slight deviation is the only error which has been discovered in it. With this extensive ground-plan in his hands, it has been Mr. Wells's task to make out an almost infinite multiplicity of detail; to measure and map every inch of the irregular surface; to delineate with perfect accuracy many miles of road and path; and to lay down some fifteen thousand lots,

in all their diversity of shape and size, of angle, line, and curve. The large and excellent charts, which are in constant use at the offices, bear full testimony to his accuracy as a surveyor, and to his industry and skill as a draughtsman. Of that accuracy, it is no slight evidence that, among the many thousand owners of little Green-Wood tracts, no question as to the correctness of lines and boundaries has ever arisen.

Without these delineations, equally exact and minute, the operations of the Company could hardly go on. They are the only safeguard against perpetual mistakes, confusion, irritation, and dispute. Nor are they lightly to be esteemed as a means of satisfactory information on various questions of interest, which are likely to come up in the future, among the multitudes who are and who will be connected in some way with Green-Wood.

A map of the Cemetery, about three feet square, has been for many months in the hands of the lithographer, and will soon be ready for use. No pains have been spared to make this a complete and perfect chart of Green-Wood. Even the more important monuments will be marked and designated upon it. Reduced by the photographic process, it will furnish a hand map that will make other guides almost superfluous.

Part Second.

I.—DAVID B. DOUGLASS.

David Bates Douglass was born (1790) at Pompton, in New Jersey. Having graduated at Yale College, in 1813, he went at once into the army as Second Lieutenant of Engineers, and soon saw active service in the battle of Niagara and in the defence of Fort Erie. The war over, he became an assistant professor at West Point. In 1819 and 1820, he served as astronomical surveyor in the commission for settling our northwestern boundary, and about the same time was appointed Professor of Mathematics in the Military Academy. In 1823, he was transferred to the chair of civil and military engineering. To this science, then comparatively new among us, Major Douglass devoted himself with ardor and success. During several of the summer recesses he acted as consulting engineer in the public works of Pennsylvania. In 1831, he resigned his post at West Point, removed to Brooklyn, and became chief engineer of the Morris Canal. Soon after, he was chosen Professor of Civil Architecture in the University of New York, and made the designs for its College-building. In the summer of 1833, he began his surveys for the work of supplying New York with water. His first report was submitted in the autumn of that year, and clearly proved the feasibility of bringing a supply from the Croton River. Acting on the plans and estimates which he furnished, the City Government, in 1835, resolved to build the aqueduct. Appointed Chief Engineer by the Board of Commissioners, Major Douglass proceeded to lay out the line of the aqueduct and to complete his plans. He had accomplished the preliminary work, when he was superseded. That this was not owing to any want of confidence in his judgment or skill, may be inferred from the fact that his plans were adopted and carried out by his

successors. For his early and highly useful labors in connection with the Croton Aqueduct, the name of Major Douglass should be held in honored remembrance, as long as the healthful and refreshing stream shall run in the channel which he marked out for it. In 1838, and the two following years, he was, as our history shows, much occupied with the affairs of Green-Wood. In the spring of 1841, he entered on his duties as President of Kenyon College, at Gambier, Ohio. In 1844, he resigned, and returned to New York. During the next four years, he was employed as a lecturer, and turned his taste and skill to account, "in developing the landscape features of Staten Island, in laying out the Albany Cemetery, and also the Protestant Cemetery at Quebec." He was appointed, in 1848, Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in the College at Geneva, N. Y., and ended his life of active and varied usefulness on the 21st of October, 1849.

II.—GARRET BERGEN.

Hans Hansen Bergen, first immigrant of the name, and founder of the Bergen family here, though he came over with the Dutch, was undoubtedly a Norwegian. His very name tells the story—Hans, son of Hans, of Bergen. He was a ship-carpenter, and took to wife Sarah Jansen de Rapelye, the first child of European parents born in the colony. Her father was one of the Huguenots. Their son Michael had a son Hans (or John), and this Hans was the father of Tunis (born 1730, d. 1807), who bought the Gowanus farm, and left it to his son Garret. Garret was born in 1772. The house in which he lived and died (1845) was bought in 1773, and is still occupied by his son, Garret G. Though only four years old on the Long Island battle-day, Mr. Bergen remembered it well. Mr. Bergen was a farmer, a justice of the peace, an elder in the Church, and, better than all these, an upright man, whose word was as good as his bond, and whose conscientious life was admired and respected by all who knew him.

Mr. Bergen is still well represented. His oldest son, Tunis G., is favorably known as a public man and profound genealogist. Peter G. is a trader in New York. John G. is the able and popular Police Commissioner. Garret G. is a farmer. The only daughter married Tunis S. Barkeloo.

III.—THOMAS LUDLOW OGDEN.

Mr. Ogden was born (1773) in Newark, N. J. During the Revolutionary contest, his father, Abraham Ogden, then of Morristown, joined the cause of freedom, while his grandfather, David Ogden, and two of his uncles, adhered to the royal side and were expatriated. Abraham Ogden was a profound lawyer and a truly good man. By President Washington, who well knew his worth, he was made U. S. District Attorney for New Jersey, and held the office when he died, in 1793.

The same year, Thomas Ludlow, who had graduated at Columbia College, and who had studied the law, partly with his father and partly with Richard Harrison, was admitted to the New York bar. Not long afterwards he became professionally associated with Alexander Hamilton—a connection which was terminated by the tragic and lamented death of that great man.

From the first, Mr. Ogden took a lively interest in all that concerned the welfare and advancement of the Protestant Episcopal Church. For thirty-eight years he was an active and most influential member of the Vestry of Trinity Church, and, for several years previous to his death, he was the senior warden of that wealthy and powerful corporation. He was one of the original Trustees of Green-Wood Cemetery, and a very useful member of the board. Mr. Ogden died in 1844.

The following words from a tablet inscribed to his memory, in the robing-room of Trinity Church, render, it is believed, no more than justice to the virtues of Mr. Ogden: "His long life was one of usefulness and duty to his family, to his profession, and to society. Born and nurtured in the bosom of the Church, he gave back to her, with filial gratitude, his best powers, his most valued time, his dearest affections, and, in all her institutions, stood foremost in both counsel and action."

IV.—JONATHAN GOODHUE.

From a discourse delivered soon after the death of Mr. Goodhue by his friend and pastor, Dr. Bellows, we make a few extracts:

"Jonathan Goodhue, the son of the Hon. Benjamin Goodhue, Senator from Massachusetts, came to this city about forty years ago, and entered upon mercantile life. The public know him only as a merchant. He has filled no political offices, nor made himself conspicuous in any philanthropic causes. Except in his commercial capacity, we have not been accustomed to hear his name in the mouth of the public, nor to see it in the columns of our newspapers. No man's life had fewer incidents of an exciting character, or offers more meagre matter for the biographer. More than almost any other citizen of similar intelligence, experience, and standing, might he be styled a private person."

"Why then is it that, with an almost unequalled demonstration of sorrow and bereavement, this community gathers about his grave, and testifies in the sincerest and heartiest forms its reverence and love? Whence this burst of admiration, respect, and affection, coming simultaneously from every portion of the public; uttered through the resolutions of commercial bodies; speaking from the lips of the press; and, above all, falling in tones of tenderness from private tongues in all classes of society? It is as if every one had lost a friend, a guide, an example; one who, he is surprised to find, has been equally the object of respect and affection to ten thousand others! He filled so quiet, so unobtrusive, and so steady a place among us, that our thoughts were never directly or abruptly fixed on him, and therefore we are almost taken by surprise, when forced by general testimony to acknowledge that no man could be taken from this community amid such general regrets, possessing such universal confidence, or filling a larger place in its affections and respect."

"It is not what he has done, but what he has been, which thus attracts the gratitude and respect of this community. Jonathan Goodhue had succeeded, during a long and active life of business, in which he became known to almost all our people through the ordinary relations of trade and commerce, in impressing them with a deep and unquestioning sense of his personal integrity and essential goodness. Collecting its evidence from a thousand untraceable sources—from the unconscious notice of his uni-

form and consistent life—from the indirect testimony of the thousands who dealt with him—from personal observation, and from the very countenance and manners of the man, this community had become penetrated with the conviction of his changeless virtue—of his spotless honor—of his secret and thorough worth. He occupied what is ever to be viewed as the greatest of all earthly positions, that of a witness to the reality of virtue, and one whose testimony was accepted. If we ask what the public is now so gratefully contemplating in the memory of Jonathan Goodhue, we find that it is not his public services, not his commercial importance, not even his particular virtues and graces. It is the man himself; the pure, high-minded, righteous man, with gentle and full affection, who adorned our nature—who dignified the mercantile profession—who was superior to his station, his riches, his exposures—and made the common virtues more respected and venerated than shining talents or public honors; who vindicated the dignity of common life, and carried a high, large, and noble spirit into ordinary affairs; who made men recognize something inviolable and awful even in the private conscience, and thus gave sanctity and value to our common humanity! Yes, my brethren, this was the power, this the attraction, this the value of Jonathan Goodhue's life. He has made men believe in virtue. He has made them honor character more than station or wealth! He has illustrated the possible purity, disinterestedness, and elevation of mercantile life! He has shown that a rich man can enter the kingdom of Heaven. He stands up, by acclamation, as the model of a Christian Merchant."

V.—GERRIT G. VAN WAGENEN.

Gerrit G. Van Wagenen, son of Gerrit Hubert Van Wagenen, was born in the City of New York, in the year 1800. He graduated at Columbia College in 1821, studied law with Judge Radcliff, attended a course of lectures in the Litchfield Law School, and was admitted to practice in 1824. A professional connection formed soon after, with Thomas L. Wells, Esq. (son of the celebrated John Wells), was continued to almost the date of his decease.

If good abilities, sound learning, rare judgment, and sterling integrity are qualifications for usefulness in public life, Mr. Van Wagenen should

have been a public man. But his nature, gentle and retiring, ill fitted him for the political arena, on which, indeed, he seldom ventured. He served a short time as Alderman in the City of Brooklyn, and, with this exception, it is not remembered that he accepted or sought any position dependent on the popular gift. As an officer, however, in various literary and charitable institutions, his services were numerous and exceedingly valuable. He was President for several years of the Brooklyn Female Institute. Columbia College, of which he was a Trustee and also Treasurer, is largely indebted to the judgment and skill which he exhibited in the lease and sale of its real estate. He was a Trustee of the Society for the Promotion of Religion and Learning; a Trustee and also Secretary of the "Aged and Infirm Clergy Fund." He was one of the Standing Committee of the Diocese of New York, and Treasurer of the Corporation for the Relief of Widows and Children of Clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the State of New York. Our History of Green-Wood Cemetery shows, to some extent, the invaluable services rendered by Mr. Van Wagenen, as a Trustee of that Institution. Intimately associated with its projectors, his interest in the enterprise dates from the beginning. During the dark days of their early struggles, they relied safely and successfully on his sagacious counsels. Generously, gratuitously, for more than twenty years, he gave the corporation the rich benefit of his professional advice. To few men do Green-Wood, and all who are interested in Green-Wood, owe more than to Gerrit G. Van Wagenen.

Mr. Van Wagenen died September 27, 1858. His wife, whose death preceded his, was Anna Pierrepont, eldest daughter of Hezekiah B. Pierrepont. One son, Gerrit Hubert, survives.

The following portraiture of a character singularly beautiful is inserted by permission. It is from the diary of one of Mr. Van Wagenen's intimate friends, and was written at the time of his decease:

"In intellect he was bright and commanding,—in virtue, transcendently superior. For sound judgment and discrimination he was unrivalled; always firm, yet never arrogant. In manner, modest and urbane, but manly; in faith and practice, a true Christian, which so exhibited themselves, that a daily beauty of life signally distinguished him; in intercourse, polite and dignified, commanding the respect of all who came about him. With his intimate friends he was free and unreserved in conversation, and it was a sweet enjoyment to him to relax among them, and to intermingle his heart with theirs. He will not only be missed from

among them, but his loss will be long and deeply felt. As years roll on, his fine character will dwell in the memory of friends, and in looking around among men, they will realize how much it is heightened by comparison. As a friend, he was ever true and constant; as a man, always reliable, from his unwavering integrity. He was a sound and enlightened lawyer, with habits of business marked by industry and carefulness. In his character there was collected together that number of virtues which made him a rare man."

VI.—GEORGE GRISWOLD.

George Griswold was born (1777) in Lyme, Connecticut, where his father cultivated a small farm, and where lived, more than a century earlier, his immigrant ancestor, Matthew Griswold. At the age of seventeen, he began life as clerk in a retail store at Hartford. In 1796, he joined his brother Nathaniel, and, two years later, became one of the firm, so long and so well known as the house of "Nathaniel L. and George Griswold." They had but small means to start with, but "soon acquired credit, and by industry and skilful management, steadily advanced in wealth and influence." After about five years of moderate business, they began to embark in distant and important enterprises, and sent their ships to almost every part of the world then open to our commerce.

"George Griswold early rose to the very front rank of merchants for intelligence, comprehensiveness of view, and signal ability; and he maintained this position during the whole of his prime." "His perception was clear and ready, his decision prompt, his action full of energy. His high integrity and sound judgment commanded public confidence, and led to his being often selected as arbiter, or umpire, in commercial disputes. He made the law of marine insurance a subject of special study, and his opinion on difficult cases had, for many years, a weight not surpassed, probably, by that of any contemporary, lay or professional."

Notwithstanding the extent of Mr. Griswold's engagements, he was by no means absorbed by them, but was ready to answer those claims upon time and service which are acknowledged by every public-spirited citizen. "He sought to promote the improvement and good repute of the city where

he lived. He took a leading part in the organization of the University of the City of New York, and afterwards in supporting it with pecuniary contributions, and by his services as an efficient member of the council." The calls of distress—the thousand claims of benevolence and charity, whether public or private—were met with cheerful liberality.

As a Trustee of the Green-Wood Cemetery, he was prompt and useful. In the effort which resulted in placing upon its grounds the bronze statue of De Witt Clinton—the only monument yet raised in the State of New York to her greatest son and benefactor—Mr. Griswold bore a prominent and generous part.

"In person, Mr. Griswold presented a fine specimen of the vigorous race to which he belonged. Nearly six feet in height, erect, muscular, well balanced, his carriage was graceful, his activity and strength seldom surpassed. He ever maintained a spotless moral character, and in the management of his business, and the intercourse of life, was guided by principles of honor and justice." He had reached his eighty-third year, when, in 1859, the summons came, "that comes to all."

VII.—ALONZO G. HAMMOND.

Alonzo G. Hammond was born (1789) in Berlin, New York; studied law under the direction of Charles M. Davis, Esq., of Troy, and became a member of the Rensselaer County Bar. In 1828, and again in 1833, he was a member of the State Assembly. In 1834, Brooklyn became an incorporated city, with a large accession of territory, involving the necessity of laying out new streets and avenues. To secure a judicious and impartial accomplishment of this important work, a commission, endued with plenary power, and composed of men from other parts of the State, was established by the Legislature, and Mr. Hammond was placed upon it. Of this Board he was the most influential, or certainly the most active member, as on him was devolved the arduous task of attending to the details of surveying, mapping, &c., and of preparing a plan for ultimate action. He devoted himself indefatigably to this service, and, it is believed, to the entire satisfaction of his associates, and of the citizens generally.

After the completion of this work, he was appointed a Commissioner of the Supreme Court. This office, as the courts were then constituted,

was equivalent to that of a Judge in Chambers. Still later, he was appointed Surrogate and Judge of Probate for the County of Kings, and held the office four years.

Judge Hammond took an early and a deep interest in the Cemetery enterprise, and, as Commissioner for the City Survey, did much to facilitate the efforts of the projectors. At the first election of Trustees, in 1838, he became a member of the Board, and so continued until his death, which occurred December 21st, 1859.

VIII.—WILLIAM SHEPARD WETMORE.

Mr. Wetmore was born January 25, 1801, at St. Albans, in Vermont. His father, Seth Wetmore, was a native of Middletown, Connecticut. He was named from his maternal grandfather, General William Shepard, an officer of distinction in the war of Revolution, and commander of the forces raised by Massachusetts for the suppression of Shays' rebellion. From school, young Wetmore went as clerk into a store in Middletown, and afterwards had a similar position in Providence. Then he was sent out as supercargo to South America and to Asia. In 1823, he established, in connection with Richard Alsop, of Middletown, the house of Wetmore and Alsop, of Lima and Valparaiso. Six years later he retired from the firm, with a handsome fortune. In 1833, Mr. Wetmore, in company with Mr. Archer, of Philadelphia, again entered upon mercantile life, at Canton, in China, under the style of Wetmore & Co. This enterprise was very successful, and the house ere long acquired a high standing in all the business circles of Europe and America. By his integrity and courtesy, as well as by the firm stand which he took against the compulsory introduction of the opium trade, Mr. Wetmore acquired the respect of the native authorities. In 1844, the firm of Wetmore & Cryder was established in New York. Three years afterwards Mr. Wetmore retired finally from business, the possessor of a large estate. His last years were passed at Newport, R. I., where he had erected a fine house, and where he died.

Though Mr. Wetmore neither held nor sought office, his well-known intelligence and integrity secured for him the confidence and friendship of many leading public men. In person he was tall and commanding; in

his management of business he was eminently sagacious, while in private life he was hospitable and courteous, kind and generous. He was twice married, and left children.

IX.—STEPHEN WHITNEY.

Stephen Whitney was born in Derby, Connecticut, September 14, 1776, and died at his residence on the corner of Bowling-Green and State street, New York, on the 16th of February, 1860.

The business attractions and opportunities of New York early drew him to that great mart, where he started in life with no other advantages than those which always accompany industry, ability, and good conduct. In due time he became a wholesale grocer on Coenties Slip, and had a wide-extended business. At the breaking out of hostilities in 1812, large sums were due to him from commercial houses in the Southern States, and, unfortunately, they were in no condition to pay. Cotton, indeed, they had in abundance. But of what use was cotton, when there were no longer any vessels to convey it over the ocean, nor any ports to which it could be sent? But Mr. Whitney thought that cotton, however cheap, was better than nothing. He sent agents to all his Southern customers, with instructions to take cotton where they could not get cash, and the merchants of Georgia and Louisiana were, no doubt, delighted at being let off so easily. Having thus secured a very large amount of the almost worthless article, Mr. Whitney sent it to Amelia Island, then under Spanish sway, and from this place it was shipped to Europe in neutral vessels. The returns were so satisfactory as to induce repeated investments in the commodity, all of which took the same course. Thus Mr. Whitney, who, at the beginning of that short contest, was almost a bankrupt, found himself wealthy at its close.

Mr. Whitney next went into the purchase of real estate, in the City of New York. Here he showed great sagacity, and, through the rapid rise of values, added immensely to his wealth. He engaged in the China trade at the time when it was most profitable, and was for many years largely concerned in trade with Liverpool. Of the Banks, the Railroad Companies, etc., which he helped to found and to manage, it is needless here to speak.

Five-and-twenty years before he died, Mr. Whitney retired from active business, but still found ample employment in the care and management of his large property.

A notice of Mr. Whitney, which appeared soon after his death, in the *Journal of Commerce*, dwells with emphasis on the coolness and clearness of his judgment, the sagacity which marked all his actions, and the strong tenacity of his settled purpose. He is represented as genial in feeling and in manners, and as agreeably instructive in his conversation. Although "not conspicuously liberal to objects wholly benevolent," etc., "his charities were dispensed with system, and studiously without show."

One who knew Mr. Whitney well, describes him as "a short, spare man —remarkably vigorous in mind and body, down to the minute of his death; scrupulously neat and unpretending in his dress; courteous and modest in his manner—devotedly attached to church, home, and family."

His estate was estimated at twelve millions.

X.—LUTHER BRADISH.

Mr. Bradish was born 1783, at Cummington, Massachusetts, and graduated at Williams College in 1804. In due time he was admitted to the bar in the City of New York, and soon after left the country on a visit to the West Indies and South America, whence he sailed to England. He returned to New York just before the war of 1812, and, during that contest, served his country as a volunteer. His wife, a daughter of George Gibbs, of Newport, died 1816, in the second year of her married life. In 1820, Mr. Bradish again left home for an extended foreign tour. His object, at this time, was "to make himself acquainted, from personal observation, with the countries and commerce of the Levant," and also to collect, and communicate to the Government of the United States, information auxiliary to the establishment of treaty relations with the Turkish Government. To this extent, at least, his mission was official and national. He sailed for the Mediterranean with Commodore Bainbridge, in the Columbus, and, having made the circuit of that famous sea in the national ship, repaired to Constantinople. As the result of his visit there, he was enabled to send dispatches home, which prepared and opened the way for that treaty with the Sultan which was made not long afterwards.

Having accomplished successfully this part of his mission, he devoted the next five years to travel. After exploring Egypt and Syria, he passed into Europe, visiting every country on the continent except Spain, and all the great cities, from Naples to Moscow. The facility with which he spoke several European languages, and even the Arabic, must have added greatly to the pleasure and the profit of that long journey, and of those pleasant sojourns.

Soon after his return, Mr. Bradish was sent to the State Assembly from Franklin County. He had been for seven years a member, when, in 1838, he was chosen Speaker of that body. Then for two years he was Lieutenant-Governor. In 1842 he was the Whig candidate for Governor, but failed to come in.

Here ended his political career. From that time he withdrew from the exciting and troubled arena of party politics, and held no public office, excepting the place of Assistant Treasurer at New York, which he occupied for a short time under President Fillmore.

But if Mr. Bradish ceased to be an active politician, he was none the less, nay, all the more, a good citizen and a devoted philanthropist. For more than twenty years he was a conspicuous and earnest actor in not a few of the great enterprises, charitable and religious, which have marked the period. Self-possessed, dignified, urbane,—familiar with the routine and details of business,—he was admirably qualified as a presiding officer, and his abilities in that line were kept in constant exercise. When Albert Gallatin died, Mr. Bradish was his successor as President of the New York Historical Society. Still later, he succeeded Theodore Frelinghuysen in the Presidency of the American Bible Society, retaining both offices until he died. Though holding positions of responsibility and trust in numerous important institutions, he found the heart and the time to be active and useful in them all. No Trustee of Green-Wood was more punctual or faithful than Governor Bradish,—no one more ready or more competent to aid his colleagues with the fruits of a ripe experience and excellent judgment.

By his second wife, Mary Eliza Hart, Mr. Bradish had one daughter.

Part Third.

I.—MEMORIAL TO THE LEGISLATURE, AND ACT OF INCORPORATION.

MEMORIAL TO THE LEGISLATURE, SUBMITTED JANUARY, 1838.

To the Honorable, the Legislature of the State of New York:

THE Memorial of the undersigned, inhabitants of New York and Brooklyn, respectfully showeth:

That in the rapid extension of these cities, and among all the various improvements which of late years have been introduced therein, both as to matters of taste, and with a view to the more substantial considerations of health and comfort, no adequate provision has yet been made for an object of paramount importance in both respects—THE BURIAL OF THE DEAD.

Boston, Philadelphia, and some other cities of our country, emulating the taste of the celebrated *Père la Chaise*, have had for some time one or more spacious precincts set apart and properly arranged for this purpose; Mount Auburn at the former place, and Laurel Hill and the Monument Cemetery at the latter, are already flourishing Institutions, which, while they set forth the memory of the departed dead, are equally honorable to the pious benevolence and philanthropy of the living.

New York and Brooklyn, with a population of more than *three hundred thousand* inhabitants, singular as it may seem, have no corresponding arrangement, nor indeed any provision of any kind, adapted to the wants of this great and rapidly increasing community.

In an early state of these cities, while the population was yet small, and no expectation entertained of such an increase as has since been realized, the grave-yards attached to the different churches were deemed

abundantly sufficient; many of these, however, had become crowded to an inconvenient degree, when they were closed by the Municipal authority of the city, from considerations of health, and other situations chosen in lieu of them, beyond the (then existing) limits of the dense population. But in process of time, and after the lapse of a very few years, these also have been overtaken by the increment of population, and are now in their turn surrounded and hemmed in by the encroachment of buildings; so that at no distant time a new change will become necessary, and the desecration of the present grounds follows almost as a matter of course. In the mean time the whole island has been laid out, and is everywhere rapidly improving without reference to this object, and there seems now no reason to expect that a situation suitable in point of soil, and of sufficient extent for a permanent arrangement, could be obtained in any part of it; and such is the apprehension on this subject, that many of our citizens send the bodies of their deceased friends to remote country places in New York and New England for sepulture; and several have taken lots in the cemetery at Mount Auburn.

Your memorialists have therefore been induced to look to the vicinity of Brooklyn as the only place, within a moderate distance of both cities, where such a design could be carried out, upon a scale commensurate with its importance, and with the assurance of its being preserved, for any length of time, inviolate.

They urge the subject the more especially upon the attention of your honorable bodies, as it is understood that the city of Brooklyn is now also in the hands of Commissioners, about to be laid out under a law of the State; that this laying out is already nearly completed, and will be entirely matured and recorded in the course of the ensuing season; and if so completed without reference to the objects which your memorialists have in view, it will be very difficult if not impossible ever to accomplish them hereafter.

With these sentiments, your memorialists respectfully offer for the consideration of your honorable body the annexed bill, containing the smallest amount of corporate power, with the other provisions necessary for carrying out the objects contemplated.

And as in duty bound will ever pray, &c.

Act of Incorporation, Passed April 18, 1838.

[Repealed, as far as regards the Joint Stock principle, by Act of April 11, 1839.]

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. All persons who shall become stockholders pursuant to this act, are hereby constituted a body corporate, by the name of "The Green-Wood Cemetery," for the purpose of establishing a public burial-ground in the City of Brooklyn.

Sec. 2. The capital stock of the said corporation shall be three hundred thousand dollars, which shall be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each, and shall be deemed personal property, and be transferable on the books of the corporation, in such manner as the said corporation shall by its by-laws direct.

Sec. 3. The said corporation may, by and with the consent of the Mayor and Common Council of the City of Brooklyn first had and obtained, acquire, take, and hold a lot or tract of land within the City of Brooklyn, not exceeding two hundred acres, and may sell or otherwise dispose of such land, to be used exclusively as a cemetery, or a place for the burial of the dead; but all moneys received for or on account of the said capital stock, shall be first applied by the said corporation to the payment of the purchase-money of the land acquired by the said corporation, and the residue thereof, together with at least one-half the moneys obtained for such sales of the said lots or plots, shall be applied to improving or embellishing such land as a cemetery or burial-ground.

Sec. 4. The commissioners appointed under and by virtue of an Act entitled "An Act authorizing the appointment of commissioners to lay out streets, avenues, and squares in the City of Brooklyn," passed April 23, 1835, are hereby authorized to designate on the map of the said city, in and by the said act directed to be made and filed by said commissioners, the lot or tract of land so acquired by the said corporation, and to terminate any or all of the streets or avenues at the outer boundaries thereof.

Sec. 5. The real estate of the said corporation, and the said lots or plots, when conveyed by said corporation to individual proprietors, shall be exempt from assessment, and not liable to be sold on execution, or to be applied to the payment of debts by assignment under any insolvent-law.

Sec. 6. Samuel Ward, John P. Stagg, Charles King, D. B. Douglass,

Russell Stebbins, Joseph A. Perry, Henry E. Pierrepont, and Pliny Freeman, shall be commissioners to receive subscriptions for the said capital stock. They shall appoint a day and place in the cities of New York and Brooklyn, or either, to receive the same. They shall prescribe the form and rules of said subscriptions, and cause at least fifteen days' notice thereof to be given in one or more of the newspapers printed in the said cities respectively, and at such time and place receive subscriptions therefor. And also, in case more than the whole amount is subscribed, they shall have power to apportion the stock as they think proper among the said subscribers. And also, in case the whole stock is not then subscribed, to receive subscriptions therefor, until the whole is taken; and when thirty thousand dollars of said capital stock shall have been paid in, said commissioners shall give a like notice for a meeting of the stockholders, at such time and place as the said commissioners shall appoint, to choose from among the said stockholders fifteen directors. And such election shall be then and there made by such stockholders as shall attend for that purpose, either in person or by lawful proxy, each share of the capital stock entitling a stockholder to one vote. And the said commissioners, or any three of them, shall be inspectors of the first election of directors of the said corporation, and shall certify under their hands the names of those duly elected, and deliver over the subscription-books, moneys, and property of the said corporation to the said directors. The directors first chosen shall fix upon the time and place of holding the first meeting of the directors. A new election of directors, being stockholders, shall be made annually, at such time and place as the board of directors shall appoint.

Sec. 7. It shall be lawful for the directors, or a majority of them, to require payments of the sums to be subscribed to the capital stock, at such times, and in such payments, and on such conditions as they, or a majority of them, shall deem fit, under the penalty of the forfeiture of all previous payments thereon; and shall give notice of the payments thus required, and of the place and time when the same are to be paid, at least thirty days previous to the payment of the same, in at least two public newspapers, one published in the said City of New York, and one in the said City of Brooklyn.

Sec. 8. The said corporation shall possess the powers, and be subject to the provisions, contained in chapter 18th of the first part of the Revised Statutes.

Sec. 9. This act shall take effect immediately.

II.—ACTION OF THE COMMON COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF BROOKLYN.

To the Honorable, the Mayor and Common Council of the City of Brooklyn:

The memorial of the undersigned, citizens of New York and Brooklyn, respectfully showeth:

That at the late session of the Legislature of this State, an Act was passed incorporating a certain Company by the name of "The Green-Wood Cemetery," with power to purchase, "with the consent of the Common Council of Brooklyn first had and obtained," a tract of two hundred acres of land in said city, and to lay out, improve, and embellish the same in a permanent and tasteful manner, as a Rural Burying-Ground.

And your Memorialists further represent, that Samuel Ward, Russell Stebbins, Jno. P. Stagg, Charles King, A. G. Hammond, and others, with the undersigned, are Commissioners for organizing said Company; and that, since the passage of the Act, certain of their number, unconnected with any local interests, have been engaged in exploring the outer wards of the city, with a view to determine the most fit and proper location for the said Cemetery. That after the most mature and careful examination, it is reported—*and in this report the undersigned fully concur*—that a location of extraordinary beauty and capability, and in their opinion superior to any other within the city bounds, may be found on the summits of the Gowanus Hills, in the eighth Ward of the city, within a district bordering upon the city line, and limited on other sides as follows, that is to say: northerly by eighteenth street, southerly by thirty-fourth street, and westerly by a line midway between the fifth and sixth Avenues.

The views by which your Memorialists have been induced to act in this matter, and which they respectfully beg leave to urge upon the attention of your honorable bodies, may be stated as follows, viz.: In the two great communities of New York and Brooklyn, comprising at this time a population of at least *three hundred thousand* inhabitants, no adequate provision has yet been made, in the local arrangements of either place,

for the burial of the dead. The whole island of New York has been laid out without reference to it, and the ancient burial-places of that city, however appropriate they may have been at the time of their location, would now be wholly inadequate, even if they had not been closed, as a measure of health police, by the authority of the city; while those more recently chosen, in situations comparatively remote, are already overtaken and hemmed in by the dense population, and must soon become in like manner either insufficient or unavailable.

These remarks will undoubtedly apply to the older burying-grounds in the City of Brooklyn; and such is the uncertainty in the minds of a large portion of our community, that the remains of deceased friends are constantly being sent, at great cost and inconvenience, to remote places in the country; and several of our citizens have even purchased lots in the Cemetery of Mount Auburn.

The evil has become one of great and urgent solicitude, inasmuch as there are estimated to be not less than eight or ten thousand families in New York and Brooklyn who are either unprovided, or very imperfectly provided, with any safe and appropriate place for the disposal of their dead; and this number is said to be daily increasing.

Your honors will not fail to perceive that this circumstance must greatly impede the formation of local attachments and local interests. No tie is more strong than that by which the hearts of men are bound to the burial-places of their departed friends, and it is the part of patriotism therefore, as well as of humanity, to make liberal provision for this imperative want, in a place where nearly nine thousand burials take place per annum.

Other cities have been more attentive to this consideration: Boston is justly proud of its Mount Auburn; Philadelphia not less so of its Laurel Hill; Baltimore has recently laid out a princely domain for the same purpose; and who has not heard of the celebrated Cemetery of *Père la Chaise*?

Your Memorialists believe that the location to which they have referred, in the variety and beauty of its picturesque scenery, and in its capabilities for picturesque improvement, is at least equal, if not superior, to any spot, similarly appropriated, in the world; and they doubt not, if it should be set apart and properly improved for this purpose, it will soon become one of the most interesting objects of taste and feeling in this vicinity.

With these sentiments, they respectfully move your honors to give the consent of the Common Council, as required by the Act.

And as in duty bound, &c., &c.

D. B. Douglass,
H. E. Pierrepont,
R. Stebbins.

Brooklyn, 6th of August, 1838.

Extract from the Minutes of the Common Council of Brooklyn, meeting August 6th, 1838—certified by Theodore Eames, Clerk.

"The petition of D. B. Douglass and others, Commissioners of the Green-Wood Cemetery, for the consent of the Common Council to locate their Cemetery, was presented and read by Alderman Perry. After some deliberation on the subject, the following resolution was offered by Alderman Perry, viz.: Resolved, That the prayer of the Memorialists be granted; and that the Commissioners of the Green-Wood Cemetery be hereby authorized to purchase and lay out, for the purposes of a Cemetery, the ground required for such purposes, not exceeding two hundred acres, within the limits designated in the memorial. On motion, it was voted, that the above resolution be adopted, and that the memorial, and the resolution appended, be printed at the expense of the Common Council."

III.—REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS.

Extract from the official Report of the Commissioners for laying out the City of Brooklyn, under an Act passed twenty-third of April, 1835.

"Green-Wood Cemetery is laid out in compliance with a law passed at the last session of the Legislature of this State, incorporating the Green-Wood Cemetery Company, and is bounded as follows: Beginning at the intersection of twenty-first street and the tenth Avenue, at the south-westerly corner of the same; thence running westerly, along the south side of twenty-first street, to a point one hundred feet west of the seventh Avenue; thence southerly, in a line parallel to the seventh Avenue, to a point one hundred feet southerly of twenty-third street; thence westerly, in a line parallel to twenty-third street, to a point three hundred feet westerly of the seventh Avenue; thence southerly, in a line parallel to

the seventh Avenue, to the westerly side of twenty-fifth street; thence westerly, along the southerly side of twenty-fifth street, to a point midway between the fifth and sixth Avenues; thence southerly, in a line parallel to those Avenues, to a point one hundred feet southerly of thirty-third street; thence parallel to thirty-third street, easterly to seventh Avenue; thence northerly, along the westerly side of the seventh Avenue, two hundred and sixty feet, to a point midway between thirty-second and thirty-third streets; thence easterly, on a line parallel to those streets, to the boundary of the city; thence along said city boundary northerly, to the tenth Avenue; and thence along the westerly side of the tenth Avenue, to the place of beginning. And all streets and Avenues which have been described as running through the above ground are to terminate at its line, with the exception of Hammond Avenue.

* * * * * * * * * * * * *

(Signed) "A. G. Hammond, "S. Cheever, "J. Tiffany, } State Commissioners."

IV.—THE APPRAISEMENT.

The appraisement is dated September 24, 1838, and is signed by D. B. Douglass, A. G. Hammond, C. P. Smith, and H. E. Pierrepont, appraisers.

Schermerhorn Farm	85 acres, or	1022 lots, at	$650	per acre	$55,250 00
Sackett Farm, about	34 "	405 "	725	"	24,644 00
Dean Farm	23 "	280 "	900	"	21,217 00
Ibbotson Farm, about	32 "	393 "	975	"	31,314 50
Wyckoff Farm, about	4 "	45 "	600	"	2,250 00
Total	178 acres;	average	$756 60	per acre	$134,675 50

The owners of 1826½ lots signed the appraisement. There were 318½ lots on the Dean and Ibbotson Farms whose owners, numbering about twenty, refused to sign.

V.—LAND-OWNERS' AGREEMENT.

Whereas a Company, called the Green-Wood Cemetery Company, was incorporated by an Act of the late Legislature of this State, for the pur-

pose of laying out and embellishing a rural burying-ground in the City of Brooklyn, upon the principle of the Mount Auburn Cemetery in Boston—in which Act of incorporation David B. Douglass and Henry E. Pierrepont are named, among others, as two of the commissioners for issuing the stock; and whereas it is in contemplation to locate the said Cemetery on the Gowanus Hills, in the 8th Ward of the city, in such manner as to embrace certain parts of the farms following, to wit: the Wyckoff Farm, the Sackett Farm, the Ibbotson Farm, the Dean Farm, the Schermerhorn Farm, and the Bergen Farm: Now, therefore, we the undersigned, owners of property on the said farms, within the limits so contemplated, with a view to promote the object of the said Corporation, and in consideration of the sum of one dollar, the receipt of which is hereby, on the part of each one of us, individually acknowledged, and upon the terms and conditions hereinafter specified, do severally covenant and agree with the said D. B. Douglass and Hy. E. Pierrepont as follows, viz.:

Article 1st. Each of us, for himself individually, agrees to convey to the said D. B. Douglass and Hy. E. Pierrepont, or under their direction, to the Cemetery Company, whenever the same shall be organized, so much of our respective premises as may be embraced within the bounds of the said location, and to take stock of said Company in payment therefor, the nominal value of the premises so embraced, and the quota of the stock to be received for the same, to be determined according to the mode specified in the article next following; and, when so determined, we also bind ourselves to be present, in person or by proxy, at the time and place which may be appointed by the Commissioners for issuing the stock, and to subscribe for the same; provided always, that no instalments in cash are ever to be required of us in addition to the premises conveyed.

Article 2d. The value of the several premises shall be determined according to a general average; such, that the cost of two hundred acres shall be one hundred and fifty thousand dollars; and Messrs. A. G. Hammond, D. B. Douglass, Cyrus P. Smith, and H. E. Pierrepont, are hereby nominated and appointed a Committee on our behalf, with full power to adjust the relative value of our respective premises according to said average, and to determine the quota of stock to be subscribed and received therefor, subject only to the apportioning power vested by the act of incorporation in the Commissioners for issuing stock.

Article 3d. And whereas there are mortgages existing on certain of the premises referred to, we do *further* covenant and agree with the said Doug-

lass and Pierrepont, in as far as we are severally parties to said mortgages, and in case the mortgagees shall not consent to take stock in full payment therefor, that we will, at the option of said Douglass and Pierrepont, assign said stock as collateral security, in lieu of said mortgages, and will duly execute and deliver bonds of indemnity for the principal and interest due thereon, to the end that the premises referred to may be released from all encumbrances whatever.

Witness our hands and seals (each one of us for himself individually), at Brooklyn, L. I., June 28th, 1838.

Signed and sealed by the parties of the first part, in presence of }

VI.—MEMORIAL TO THE LEGISLATURE, AND AMENDED ACT OF INCORPORATION.

To the Honorable, the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of New York:

The Memorial of the undersigned, a Committee of the Directors of the Green-Wood Cemetery Company, and in behalf of said Company, respectfully showeth:

That in pursuance of a law passed at the last session of the Legislature, to wit: on the 18th day of April, 1838, a Joint Stock Company has been formed and organized, under the above title, for the purpose of laying out and constructing, on the most approved plan, a Rural Cemetery in the City of Brooklyn. That after mature deliberation, and with the consent of the Common Council, duly obtained, its location has been fixed, and a tract of two hundred acres of land secured, in a very eligible situation in the eighth ward of said city, the boundaries of which have been designated on the city map, under the authority of the commissioners; and measures are already in progress for improving and embellishing it, in conformity with the design and purpose for which the company was incorporated.

In the progress of these incipient steps, however, and with a view to the complete success of an undertaking in which one of the highest interests of humanity is intended to be subserved, the undersigned have be-

come aware of the importance of certain legal provisions which were not contemplated in the original act of incorporation, and which they now beg leave most respectfully to submit to the consideration of the Honorable, the Legislature.

In the first place, the principle of a Joint Stock Company, involving, as it necessarily does, the idea of private and individual profit, and, in the present instance, the conflicting interests of lot-holders and stockholders in the premises, appears *not* in harmony with an undertaking which, in its nature and aim, is eminently and essentially philanthropic. Your memorialists were not *wholly unaware* of this consideration in drawing up their original act, but they were also under an impression that their object could *not* be accomplished in any other way. This they have since discovered to be an error; and as the stockholders are willing to relinquish their stock upon equitable principles, the undersigned, in behalf of the Board of Directors, respectfully ask leave to receive and cancel it, and to manage the concern thenceforth as an Incorporated Trust. The conflicting interests alluded to will thus be done away, the undertaking in all respects placed upon a more proper footing, and the unqualified confidence of the community insured to an institution, from which even the *appearance* of individual profit is entirely excluded.

In moving this amendment, your memorialists are also instructed to request that your Honorable Bodies will be pleased to confer such additional powers for the preservation of the grounds, and for the protection of the tombs, monuments, graves, and shrubbery therein, as have been found necessary in other similar undertakings elsewhere. And, finally, as the Cemetery, under these several provisions, will become purely and exclusively a *benevolent* institution, and as it is of the utmost importance that the public mind should be assured of the inviolability of the premises in every possible event, even against legal process, we trust your Honors will perceive the reasonableness of exempting them from taxation.

In presenting these several points to the attention of an enlightened Legislature, your memorialists cannot feel it necessary to accompany them with any new arguments, of a general nature, on the subject to which they relate. In all ages, and in every country, even barbarous tribes acknowledge, by elaborate funeral rites, and in many other ways, the duty of the living to honor and protect the remains and memory of the dead. In the City of New York, the performance of this duty has been attended with peculiar difficulties; extraordinary means are necessary,—Legislative aid,

therefore, indispensable,—and in seeking that aid, respectfully, at the hands of your Honorable Bodies, the undersigned entertain no fear that their application will be unheeded.

And as in duty bound, &c., &c.

D. B. Douglass,
Henry E. Pierrepont,
And others, Committee.

Extract from the Minutes of the Common Council of Brooklyn,—Meeting March 11th, 1839.

The subject of the Green-Wood Cemetery was brought forward by his Honor the Mayor, who stated that the bill now before the Legislature of this State, for the incorporation of that association, contained a provision exempting the Cemetery from taxation, and that our representatives in the Legislature wished for an expression of the views and wishes of the Common Council on that subject.

After full consideration, Alderman Underhill offered the following resolution, which, on motion, was adopted by a vote of the Board, viz.:

"*Resolved*, That the tract of land known by the name of the Green-Wood Cemetery, in the opinion of this Common Council, should be exempted from taxation, so long as it is used as a place of burial."

I hereby certify that the foregoing extract, included within the marks of quotation, is copied from the Minutes of the Common Council of the City of Brooklyn. Theodore Eames, *Clerk.*

Amendments to Charter, passed April 11, 1839.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. It shall be lawful for the Stockholders of the said "The Green-Wood Cemetery," to surrender and extinguish their stock in such manner as the Board of Directors shall prescribe; and all persons who are and hereafter shall become proprietors of lots or parcels of ground conveyed to them by the said Corporation, shall become members of the said body corporate.

Sec. 2. The estate, property, and affairs of the said Corporation shall be managed by fifteen Trustees, a majority of whom shall constitute a

quorum capable of doing business. The persons now constituting the Board of Directors shall be the first Trustees, and shall, as soon as may be after the passage of this act, organize themselves into three equal classes. The first class, so organized, shall go out of office, and successors, being lot proprietors, to be chosen, on the first Monday of December, one thousand eight hundred and forty; the second class, in like manner, on the first Monday of December, one thousand eight hundred and forty-two; and the third, in like manner, on the first Monday of December, one thousand eight hundred and forty-four; and thenceforward, biennially, one class, in order, shall go out of office, and successors, being lot proprietors, be chosen; provided, that the members of the several classes shall be re-eligible, and retain their stations until their successors are chosen. Notice of such elections shall be given in one or more newspapers published in the cities of New York or Brooklyn, at least fourteen days previous to the time of holding the same. The election shall be by ballot, and every proprietor of a lot or parcel of ground of a size not less than three hundred square feet, or, if there be more than one proprietor of any such lot or parcel, then such one as the proprietors of such original lot for the time being, or a majority of them, shall designate to represent such lot or parcel at such election, shall have, either in person or by proxy, one vote for each of such lot or parcel; and the five persons, being lot proprietors, having a majority of all the votes given at such election, shall be declared duly elected Trustees. The Trustees of the said Corporation shall hereafter, in all cases, be chosen from among the lot proprietors, and shall have the power to fill any vacancy in their number that may occur during the period for which they hold their office.

Sec. 3. An annual meeting of said Corporation shall be holden at such time and place as the By-laws shall direct; notice whereof shall be given, in like manner above mentioned, seven days at least before the time of meeting. The Trustees shall make report to the Corporation, at such annual meeting, of their doings, and of the management, and condition, and fiscal concerns of the Corporation.

Sec. 4. All lots or parcels of ground when conveyed, and designated and numbered as lots, by the said Corporation, shall be indivisible, but may afterwards be held and owned in undivided shares; one-half of all the sales made by the said Corporation shall be first applied to the payment of the purchase-money of the land acquired by the said Corporation, and the residue thereof shall be applied to preserving, improving, and

embellishing the said land as a Cemetery or burial-ground, and to the incidental expenses of the Cemetery establishment; and after payment of such purchase-money, the proceeds of all future sales shall be applied to the preservation, improvement, and embellishment of the said Cemetery, and incidental expenses thereof, and to no other purpose whatsoever.

Sec. 5. Any person who shall wilfully destroy, mutilate, deface, injure, or remove any tomb, monument, or grave-stone, or other structure placed in the Cemetery aforesaid, or any fence, railing, or other work for the protection or ornament of the said Cemetery, or of any tomb, monument, or grave-stone, or other structure aforesaid; or of any Cemetery lot within the Cemetery aforesaid; or shall wilfully destroy, cut, break, or injure any tree, shrub, or plant, within the limits of the said Cemetery, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction thereof, before any Justice of the Peace, or other Court of competent jurisdiction within the County of Kings, be punished by a fine not less than five dollars, nor more than fifty dollars, according to the nature and aggravation of the offence; and such offender shall also be liable in an action of trespass, to be brought against him in any Court of competent jurisdiction, in the name of the said Corporation, to pay all such damages as shall have been occasioned by his unlawful act or acts; which money, when recovered, shall be applied by the said Corporation, under the direction of the Board of Trustees, to the reparation and restoration of the property destroyed or injured as above; and members of the said Corporation shall be competent witnesses in such suits.

Sec. 6. The said Corporation may take and hold any grant, donation, or bequest of property upon trust, to apply the same or the income thereof, under the direction of the Board of Trustees, for the improvement or embellishment of the said Cemetery, or for the erection, repair, preservation, or renewal of any tomb, monument, or grave-stone, fence, railing, or other erection, or for the planting and cultivation of trees, shrubs, flowers, or plants, in or around any Cemetery lot, or for improving the said premises in any other manner or form consistent with the design and purpose of this act, according to the terms of such grant, donation, or bequest.

Sec. 7. The said Cemetery shall be, and hereby is declared, exempted from all public taxes, so long as the same shall remain dedicated to the purposes of a Cemetery.

Sec. 8. Every provision in the Charter hereby altered and amended, which is inconsistent with the provisions of this act, is hereby repealed.

VII.—FIRST ADVERTISEMENT FOR SUBSCRIPTION TO BURYING-PLATS.

GREENWOOD CEMETERY.

NOTICE.—Books are open for subscription to family Burying-Plats, in this Cemetery, at the office, No. 8 Wall Street, at Messrs. Le Roy & Perry's, No. 1 Hanover Street, and at the corner of Front and Fulton Streets, Brooklyn, until further notice.

The size of the Plats, including the margin allowed for enclosure, is 378 square feet, and the price one hundred dollars,—10 per cent. to be paid at the time of subscribing, and the remainder in equal payments, on the 1st of February and the 1st of June, 1840—all the proceeds to be expended in improvements on the ground.

The grounds (250 acres in extent) are about two and a half miles from the South Ferry, on the hills of Gowanus, beautiful in situation, and commanding in prospect. They are now being laid out on the principle of Mount Auburn, and other picturesque cemeteries, and it is intended that the Plats shall be ready for selection early in November, until which time, the public are respectfully invited to visit them.

A pamphlet, containing a full account of the institution, its charters of incorporation, &c., may be had, with further particulars, on application as above, or to either of the Trustees following, viz.:—

D. B. DOUGLASS,	ZEBEDEE COOK, Jr.,
JONATHAN GOODHUE,	RUSSELL STEBBINS,
THOMAS L. OGDEN,	HENRY E. PIERREPONT,
ROBERT RAY,	J. A. PERRY,
STEPHEN WHITNEY,	PLINY FREEMAN,
JACOB R. LE ROY,	A. G. HAMMOND,
P. SCHERMERHORN,	GEO. S. HOWLAND,

CHARLES KING.

D. B. DOUGLASS, President.

NEW YORK, *Oct.* 9, 1839.

VIII.—PUBLIC MEETING IN BROOKLYN.

Call of a meeting in regard to Green-Wood Cemetery, March 14, 1842.

"The undersigned, having learned that the Green-Wood Cemetery is in imminent danger of being abandoned, from the want of a small additional subscription for Burial-Lots, and feeling a deep interest, as residents of Brooklyn and as individuals, in its success, request the citizens of Brooklyn to unite with them in a public meeting, to be holden on Monday evening, March 14th, at half past seven o'clock, with the view to concert measures to avert an event so much to be deplored by every individual of the community.

"In consequence of the Lyceum being otherwise engaged for that evening, the Trustees of the Central Reformed Dutch Church in Henry Street (Rev. Dr. Broadhead's) have kindly allowed the use of their edifice for the occasion.

"C. P. Smith,
George Hall,
Jonathan Trotter,
David Leavitt,
R. Sands Tucker,
David Wesson,
Andrew Wesson,
Thomas Messenger,
J. W. Raymond,
Samuel H. Cox,
James Haslett,
Amos Allen,
Erasmus A. Kutz,
Elihu Harrison,
J. A. Davenport,
D. A. Bokee,
P. C. Cornell,
W. M. Harris,
W. J. Cornell,
T. S. Mason,
John Lawrence,
Daniel Embury,
B. D. Silliman,
Joseph Sands,
William Torrey,
B. C. Cutler,
Henry L. Clarke,
John A. Cross,
William Halsey,
John S. Stone,
Charles E. Bulkley,
Theodore Eames,
A. Hegeman,
John Dikeman,
Wm. Rushmore,
George S. Howland,
E. W. Dunham,
Richard Upjohn,
Henry E. Pierrepont,
Peter Morton,

George Marvin,
A. K. Niven,
Charles Hoyt,
James Floy,
S. Sanders,
J. S. Nichols,
Wm. B. Cooper,
Samuel Smith,
James Waters,
Seth Low,
J. E. Underhill,
G. G. Van Wagenen,
A. A. Low,
E. D. Hurlbut,
Theodore F. King,
Arthur Tappan,
David Coope,
Sheldon C. Leavitt,
J. D. Hurlbut,
G. Hurlbut,
N. D. Carlisle,
A. Van Nostrand."

Of the meeting thus called, the Hon. Cyrus P. Smith, at that time Mayor of Brooklyn, was Chairman, and Mr. Whitehead J. Cornell, Secretary. Alderman Morton offered the following resolutions:

1st. That, in the opinion of this meeting, the ground should be preserved for the purpose of a cemetery.

2d. That lots be forthwith subscribed for.

The object of the meeting and the wants of the Cemetery were ably and eloquently set forth in addresses by Rev. Drs. Cutler, Cox, and Stone, the Rev. Messrs. Farley and Spencer, and Alderman Harris.

IX.—CIRCULAR OF ZEBEDEE COOK AND CYRUS P. SMITH.

The Trustees of the Green-Wood Cemetery, through the undersigned, a Committee of the Board appointed for that purpose, are happy to announce that their subscriptions for Burial-Lots are now sufficient, when paid, to enable them to open a portion of their Grounds, consisting of upwards of one hundred acres, lying in a body, entirely free from encumbrance, and to deliver Deeds for all Lots within those bounds.

The Trustees are desirous of authorizing interments at the earliest possible day, and they therefore earnestly request subscribers to make immediate payment to either of the undersigned, who have been specially charged with the receipt and application of the funds specifically for the

accomplishment of that object. Receipts will be given, entitling persons to Deeds, whenever they shall have made their selections and signified the same to the Company.

The undersigned deem it proper to add, that arrangements have been made for an early enclosure of the Grounds, which will be commenced the present spring.

Any further information may be had on application to either of the undersigned, or at the office of J. A. Perry, No. 1 Hanover Street, who will give every facility to subscribers in making their selections of Lots.

ZEBEDEE COOK, Jr.,

At the office of the Mutual Safety Insurance Company, 44 Wall Street.

CYRUS P. SMITH,

Brooklyn.

NEW YORK, *May 6th*, 1842.

X.—AMENDMENTS TO CHARTER,

PASSED MAY 11, 1846.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The Green-Wood Cemetery may acquire, take, and hold land within the City of Brooklyn, or in the Town of Flatbush, in the County of Kings, next adjoining thereto, not exceeding one hundred and twenty-five acres in addition to the land which the said Corporation is now authorized by the third section of the act, entitled "An Act to incorporate the Green-Wood Cemetery," passed April 18, 1838, to acquire, take, and hold; and may hold, use, sell, or otherwise dispose of the same, in the same manner, with the same privileges, and for the same uses and purposes contemplated by the said act.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

XI.—AMENDMENTS TO CHARTER.

PASSED APRIL 5, 1850.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Any lot or lots hereafter to be conveyed by the said Corporation may be so conveyed, that upon such conveyance thereof, or after there shall have been an interment therein, such lot or lots shall be forever thereafter inalienable, and shall, upon the death of the holder or proprietor thereof, descend to all, any, or either of the heirs at law of such holder or proprietor, and to all, any, or either of their heirs at law, or to such person or persons, or such class or classes of persons, as may in the conveyance thereof be designated for that purpose; but any one or more of the persons who shall become the joint owners or proprietors of any lot or lots, may release to any other or others of such persons his, her, or their interest in the same, on such conditions as shall be agreed upon and specified in such release.

SEC. 2. Any lot or lots heretofore conveyed by the said Corporation, or which may hereafter be conveyed in the manner heretofore authorized, may be held and enjoyed in the manner authorized by the first section of this Act; provided the same be signified and declared by any instrument in writing, or by any last will or testament, duly made and executed by the holder or proprietor of such lot or lots for that purpose.

SEC. 3. The said Corporation may take and hold any lot or lots which may be conveyed or devised to them by the owners or proprietors thereof, to be hereafter inalienable, and with authority to restrict interments therein to such person or persons, or class of persons, as may for that purpose be designated and prescribed in the conveyance or devise under which the said lot or lots shall be so taken and held.

SEC. 4. It shall be lawful for the said Corporation to sell and dispose of all or any such parcel or parcels of land in the City of Brooklyn heretofore acquired by them, and lying northerly of the southerly line of Twenty-fourth Street, if the said line were extended easterly through the grounds of said Corporation, or within two hundred feet southerly of the said line, as they shall deem it unnecessary or inexpedient to retain for

purposes of burial, and to convey the same free, and discharged from all or any of the restrictions and privileges appertaining thereto as the property of the said Corporation.

XII.—AMENDMENTS TO CHARTER.

Passed June 8, 1853.

Section 1. The Green-Wood Cemetery may hold land heretofore acquired, or hereafter to be acquired, not exceeding seventy-five acres in addition to the land which the said Corporation is now authorized to hold, by the act entitled "An Act to incorporate the Green-Wood Cemetery," passed April 18, 1838, and the several acts heretofore passed to alter or amend the same; and may hold, use, sell, or otherwise dispose of the same, in the same manner, with the same privileges, and for the uses and purposes contemplated by the said acts respectively: provided, that the lands hereafter to be acquired shall lie and be embraced within the boundaries designated in the next succeeding section of this act.

Sec. 2. No public road, street, or avenue shall be laid out or opened over, upon, or through the lands of the said Corporation; provided, however, that this act shall not apply to any streets or avenues in the City of Brooklyn, westerly of the easterly side of the Fifth Avenue; northerly of the northerly boundary-line of the lands of the said Company, as designated on the Commissioner's Map for laying out streets and avenues in the City of Brooklyn, and of the extension of said boundary-line along the southerly side of Twenty-first Street, to the boundary-line next hereinafter mentioned; southeasterly of a line parallel to the patent line between the Town of Flatbush and the City of Brooklyn, and distant therefrom not exceeding one thousand six hundred and sixty feet; southerly of the northerly side of Martenses' Lane, until its intersection with Thirty-seventh Street; southerly also of the northerly side of Thirty-seventh Street, easterly of the Seventh Avenue, and southerly of the northerly side of Martenses' Lane, between the last-mentioned avenue and the Fifth Avenue.

Sec. 3. It shall be lawful for the public authorities of the Town of Flatbush, notwithstanding the provisions of this act, to lay out and cause

to be opened, any time within five years from the passage of this act, a public road or highway along the southeasterly boundary of the said Cemetery, as herein defined, not exceeding eighty feet in width; and the said Cemetery shall grant, free of charge or claims for damages, the one-half in width of the land required for said public road or highway, and shall pay the one-half of the cost of making said road or highway, in good travelling order, as far as their southeasterly boundary extends; but should the said public authorities prefer to have said road or highway laid out and opened parallel to the Tenth Avenue of the City of Brooklyn, and distant therefrom southeasterly not less than one thousand three hundred feet, then the said Cemetery shall grant, free of charge or claims for damages, so much of the land as may be necessary for said road or highway as lies within their boundaries, and shall pay the costs and charges for grading the land so granted, and making the said road or highway over the same in good travelling order; and any land lying beyond said road or highway in a southeasterly direction shall be subject to taxation the same as other lands, and shall not be used for burial purposes, but may be sold and disposed of, free and discharged from any restrictions imposed thereon, as the land of the said Company.

Sec. 4. It shall be further lawful for the said public authorities of the Town of Flatbush, if they deem it advisable, to straighten and widen that part of Martenses' Lane lying in said town, so as, when widened, not to exceed sixty feet in width; and the said Cemetery shall grant, free of charge or claims for damages, the one-half of the land along the southwesterly boundary of the said Cemetery, as may be necessary for such purpose, and shall pay the costs and charges for grading the lands so granted, and making the road over the same in good travelling order.

Sec. 5. The said Cemetery shall not be exempt from paying assessments for the grading and paving the Fifth Avenue in the said city, and such assessments may be imposed on the property of said Cemetery, and collected in the manner that other assessments are levied, collected, and paid; and said Cemetery are hereby authorized to pay the same.

Sec. 6. This act shall take effect immediately.

XIII.—CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE CLINTON MONUMENT.

Subscriptions of Five Hundred Dollars.

Jonathan Sturges,
C. M. Leupp,
Ogden Haggerty, for himself and others,
A. M. Cozzens, for himself and others.

Subscriptions of Three Hundred Dollars.

Richard K. Haight.

Subscriptions of Two Hundred Dollars.

Stephen Whitney,
George Griswold,
John Jacob Astor,
Wm. B. Astor,
James Lenox,
John C. Green.

Subscriptions of One Hundred Dollars.

Robert Ray,
Wm. Augustus White,
Jacob R. Le Roy,
Henry E. Pierrepont,
Wm. E. Wilmerding,
Wm. S. Packer,
David Leavitt,
Earnest Feidler,
Ferdinand Suydam,
Benjamin Aymar,
John D. Wolfe,
Robert Bayard,
John Johnston,
Valentine G. Hall,
James Brown,
Samuel S. Howland,
Wm. H. Aspinwall,
Wm. Douglas,
Robert L. Stuart,
Gardiner G. Howland,
Marcus Spring,
Henry G. Marquand.

Subscriptions of Fifty Dollars.

Abraham Schermerhorn,
John Ward,
John H. Prentice,
Wm. B. Crosby,
Jeremiah Johnson,
Asa Fitch,
John Sneden,
Coleman & Stetson,
George S. Robbins,
John F. Butterworth,
A. A. Low,
John W. Livingston,

John B. Graham,
Augustus Graham,
Philip Hone,
Mathew Morgan,
H. W. Field,
N. H. Wolfe,
Gordon W. Burnham,
E. K. Collins,
James Foster, Jr.,
Japhet Bishop,
W. C. Langley,
Lispenard Stewart,
Thomas Hunt,
R. H. McCurdy,
D. H. Haight,
Jos. Kernochan,
John Benson,
Wm. S. Wetmore,
R. B. Minturn,
Moses H. Grinnell,
Benjamin L. Swan,
Frederick H. Wolcott,
Peter Richards, Jr.,
J. P. Cronkite,
David Austen,
John Oothout,
Clinton Gilbert,
Stephen Allen,
David A. Comstock,
Henry Chauncey,
Cornelius Smith.

Subscriptions of Twenty-five Dollars.

Nicholas Low,
Augustus Fleming,
S. B. Althause,
J. C. Brevoort,
George W. Stilwell,
W. Ludlum,
Hugh Maxwell,
Jos. N. Lord,
George Newbold,
D. S. Kennedy,
N. M. Hoffman,
Henry Laverty,
Jacob Little,
Thomas Morrell,
John Lafarge,
Judge Daly,
Israel Corse,
Abraham G. Thompson,
Saul Alley,
Charles O'Connor,
James I. Roosevelt,
F. W. Edmonds,
Wm. Mackay,
H. Lawrence,
Robert Kelly,
Wm. P. Miller,
Mulford Martin,
George Hastings,
Lottimer & Large,
Hoyt & Tillinghast,
Amos R. Eno,
Hopkins & Allen,
Ball, Tompkins & Black,
Wm. Wright,
Platt & Brother,
Fellows & Co.,
James R. Taylor,
Theodore Strang,
Uriah J. Smith,
Wilson G. Hunt & Co.,

James W. Gerard,
Edwards W. Fiske,
Rollin Sanford,
Thomas Hope & Co.,
W. Kemble,
Dudley B. Fuller,
Aymar & Co.,
Walter R. Jones,
Josiah L. Hale,
Silas Herring,
George R. Jackson & Co.

Subscriptions of Ten Dollars.

Dennis Perkins,
Henry Butler,
A. & A. G. Trask,
Russell Dart,
Ingoldsby & Halsted,
Wolfe & Gillespie,
Chas. M. Graham,
Samuel Perry,
R. T. Holmes,
Daniel Ayres,
Alfred Edwards,
N. J. Becar,
J. & J. Stuart & Co.,
Ed. Banker,
J. W. Alsop,
A. B. & D. Sands.

The Green-Wood Cemetery contributed:

Towards the monument	$3,000 00
For cost of granite base for do	204 71
For plan of base	50 00
For cost of vault and foundation of monument	237 07
For cost of iron railing	355 00
For sundry expenses	98 61
	$3,945 39

XIV.—CORPORATORS, TRUSTEES, OFFICERS, AND ASSISTANTS.

Corporators.

Samuel Ward,
John P. Stagg,
Charles King,
David B. Douglass,
Russell Stebbins,
Joseph A. Perry,
Henry E. Pierrepont,
Pliny Freeman.

Presidents.

David B. Douglass, elected January 14, 1839; resigned January 25, 1841.

Zebedee Cook, Jr., elected March 6, 1841; resigned December 2, 1844.

Robert Ray, elected January 18, 1845; resigned March 9, 1864.

Henry E. Pierrepont, elected March 9, 1864.

Vice-Presidents.

J. A. Perry, elected August 9, 1842; resigned December 4, 1843.

H. E. Pierrepont, elected December 4, 1843; resigned March 9, 1864.

Wm. Augs. White, elected March 9, 1864.

Secretaries.

H. E. Pierrepont, elected December 15, 1838; resigned December 13, 1843.

J. A. Perry, elected December 13, 1843, and is still in office.

Comptrollers.

Jacob R. Le Roy, elected January 14, 1839; resigned April 30, 1842.

Henry E. Pierrepont, elected April 30, 1842; resigned December 4, 1843.

Joseph A. Perry, elected December 4, 1843, and is still in office.

Trustees.

Charles King, elected November 24, 1838, term of office to expire in 1840.

Peter Schermerhorn, elected at the same time, and for the same period.

Stephen Whitney, elected at the same time, and for the same period; re-elected December 7, 1840; December 7, 1846; December 6, 1852; December 6, 1858; died in office February 16, 1860.

Jonathan Goodhue, elected November 24, 1838, term of office to expire in 1840; re-elected December 7, 1840; December 7, 1846; died in office November 26, 1848.

Henry E. Pierrepont, elected November 24, 1838, term of office to expire in 1842; re-elected December 5, 1842; December 4, 1848; December 4, 1854; December 3, 1860; and is still in office.

Jacob R. Le Roy, elected November 24, 1838, term of office to expire in

1842; re-elected December 5, 1842; December 4, 1848; December 4, 1854; resigned December 18, 1858.

Alonzo G. Hammond, elected November 24, 1838, term of office to expire in 1840; re-elected December 7, 1840; December 7, 1846; December 6, 1852; December 6, 1858; died in office December 20, 1859.

Joseph A. Perry, elected November 24, 1838, term of office to expire in 1842; re-elected December 5, 1842; December 4, 1848; December 4, 1854; December 3, 1860; and is still in office.

Thomas Ludlow Ogden, elected November 24, 1838, term of office to expire in 1842; re-elected December 5, 1842; died in office in 1844.

Russell Stebbins, elected November 24, 1838, term of office to expire in 1842; re-elected December 5, 1842; December 4, 1848; December 4, 1854; December 3, 1860; and is still in office.

David B. Douglass, elected November 24, 1838, term of office to expire in 1844; resigned January 25, 1841.

George S. Howland, elected November 24, 1838, term of office to expire in 1844; resigned March 6, 1841.

Daniel Embury, elected November 24, 1838, term of office to expire in 1844; resigned January 14, 1839.

Pliny Freeman, elected November 24, 1838, term of office to expire in 1844; re-elected December 2, 1844; December 2, 1850; December 1, 1856; December 1, 1862; and is still in office.

Robert Ray, elected November 24, 1838, term of office to expire in 1844; re-elected December 2, 1844; December 2, 1850; December, 1, 1856; December 1, 1862; and is still in office.

The above-named gentlemen formed the first Board of Directors or Trustees.

Zebedee Cook, Jr., elected January 14, 1839; resigned December 2, 1844.

Gerrit G. Van Wagenen, elected December 7, 1840; re-elected December 7, 1846; December 6, 1852; died in office September 27, 1858.

William B. Crosby, elected December 7, 1840; resigned December 10, 1845.

Cyrus P. Smith, elected March 6, 1841; re-elected December 2, 1844: December 2, 1850; December 1, 1856; December 1, 1862; and is still in office.

John H. Prentice, elected December 5, 1842; re-elected December 2, 1844; December 2, 1850; December 1, 1856; December 1, 1862; and is still in office.

William S. Wetmore, elected December 2, 1844; re-elected December 2, 1850; resigned December 1, 1856.

George Griswold, elected January 18, 1845; re-elected December 4, 1848; December 4, 1854; died in office September 5, 1859.

William Augustus White, elected December 1, 1845; re-elected December 7, 1846; December 2, 1852; December 6, 1858; and is still in office.

William H. Aspinwall, elected December 6, 1852; re-elected December 6, 1858; and is still in office.

Benjamin D. Silliman, elected December 1, 1856; resigned December 18, 1858.

Luther Bradish, elected December 6, 1858; died in office September 2, 1863.

J. Carson Brevoort, elected December 18, 1858; re-elected December 1, 1862; and is still in office.

Abiel A. Low, elected December 18, 1858; re-elected December 3, 1860; and is still in office.

John C. Green, elected March 14, 1860; re-elected December 3, 1860; and is still in office.

James W. Beekman, elected March 14, 1860, and is still in office.

Arthur W. Benson, elected March 14, 1860, and is still in office.

Officers at the Cemetery.

William Scrimgeour, came as rodman to Major Douglass, September 1, 1839; afterwards keeper of the grounds, and then superintendent of interments; still in office.

George Birrell, came as laborer in August, 1842; was afterwards appointed superintendent of the workmen; resigned November 1, 1853.

George Gamgee, superintendent of the workmen; came in anticipation of the resignation of Mr. Birrell, May 12, 1853; still in office.

Michael Fitzgibbon, first keeper of the gate (at Twenty-seventh Street); came in 1845; left December 8, 1852.

John O. Shaughnessy, a laborer, appointed keeper of the gate December 8, 1852; died in office December 9, 1861.

Nelson Bowker, keeper of the gate at western entrance; appointed December 1, 1852; resigned May 1, 1862.

John Crisp, succeeded Mr. Bowker May 1, 1862, and is still in office.

John Mountain, keeper of the gate at the northern entrance; appointed May 1, 1862, and is still in office.

Robert Scrimgeour, Jr., assistant in the office; came in June, 1849; left May 4, 1853.

Robert Scrimgeour, assistant in the office; came May 1, 1853, and is still in office.

Frank S. Scrimgeour, assistant in the office; came August 13, 1863; left to go into the New York office June 20, 1864.

Lemuel Davidson, assistant in the office; came June 20, 1864; left August 20, 1864.

As Surveyors.

A. W. Harrison, to prepare a map, 1839.

Almerin Hotchkiss, from August 22, 1840, to March 22, 1841; and from May 9, 1842, to March 9, 1846.

William C. Moore, from September 1, 1846, to July 1, 1847.

Daniel McLaughlin, from March 10, 1848, till his death, in October of same year.

James Galway, assistant, from April 1, 1848, to August 14, 1848.

Lindsay J. Wells, appointed November 7, 1848, and still in office.

Edward Boyle, appointed to resurvey the cemetery, November 1, 1848; Mr. Boyle left December 15, 1849, his work being nearly done. It was completed in the Spring following.

Assistants in New York Office.

Isaac Hoose, came October 15, 1842; left August 27, 1848.

Wm. H. Newman, came August 5, 1847; left May 15, 1849.

George Gray, came April 27, 1849; left July 17, 1851.

Henry W. Van Antwerp, came June 16, 1849; left June 16, 1850.

Thomas E. Van Antwerp, came June 16, 1850; left September 16, 1850.

Garret Manee, came August 21, 1850; left May 1, 1852.

David H. McCoy, came August 6, 1851; still in office.

William Manee, came May 1, 1852; left August 23, 1852.

Garret Manee, returned August 23, 1852; left August 20, 1856.

Henry K. Batcheller, came May 1, 1856; left September 18, 1857.

Frank E. Fletcher, came September 18, 1857; left October 9, 1857.

Albert A. Davidson, came October 19, 1857; left June 18, 1864.

Frank S. Scrimgeour, came June 20, 1864; still in office.

XV.—OFFICES OF THE CEMETERY IN NEW YORK.

No. 8 Wall Street, from August 1, 1839, to May 1, 1840.

No. 58 Wall Street, from May 1, 1840, to August 1, 1841.

No. 40 Broadway, August 1, 1842, to May 1, 1844.

No. 20 Wall Street, changed to 39 Wall Street, from May 1, 1844, to May 1, 1849.

No. 64 Broadway, from May 1, 1849, to May 1, 1851.

No. 53 Broadway, from May 1, 1851, to May 1, 1857.

No. 30 Broadway, from May 1, 1857, and still occupied.

XVI.—CENTENARIANS OF GREEN-WOOD CEMETERY.

Among the one hundred and five thousand persons buried in Green-Wood, only eight had passed the period of one hundred years. Here is the list:—

Charlotte Menzell, a German woman, not quite one hundred and one.

Henry Gibson, of New York, one hundred and one.

Margaret Van Duzen, of New Jersey, one hundred and two.

David Davis, of New Jersey, had he stayed a month longer, would have been one hundred and five.

Ann Taylor, an Hibernian, somewhat over one hundred and five.

"Mary," a Portuguese, whose surname had probably long been forgotten, even by herself, had reached the age of one hundred and eight.

Hannah Annkanken, of New York, was one hundred and thirteen.

Sarah W. Kaims was born in this country in the year 1737, and lived till 1854; her age was one hundred and seventeen years, three months, and sixteen days. This venerable dame belonged to the Methodist Episcopal Church—gave birth to twenty-two children—and retained her sprightliness to the last.

XVII.—MONUMENTS AND TOMBS IN GREEN-WOOD.

The enumeration which follows was made four years ago. During this period many additions have been made. To ascertain the exact number now, it would probably be necessary to make a new count of the whole.

The term "monument," applies here to structures usually of considerable size, and differing in form from the slab and the headstone. The "monumental headstone" has a foundation or base, and, in many cases, is large, massive, and highly ornamental. All other memorials come under the appellation of "grave-stones."

Monuments	1,801
Monumental Headstones	822
Grave-Stones	10,746
Hill-side Vaults	150
Underground Vaults	230
Vaults in Vine Dell	30

There is one inquiry which some of our readers will certainly make, and which we cannot answer. They would like to know—or we greatly mistake—just how much all these excavations, and structures, and enclosures cost. The curiosity is natural. We have ourselves had the same desire.

These expenditures have been made by many thousand individuals, who rendered no account of their cost to the officers of the Cemetery. In not a few cases, probably, no account was kept, or, if kept, could not now be found. Indeed, the persons themselves, in numerous instances, are no longer here. To get the facts, even imperfectly, it would be necessary to call on some ten thousand individuals.

A careful examination of the whole ground, and an appraisal on the spot by persons familiar with the processes and cost of stone and iron work, of excavation, and of masonry, might enable us to make a plausible guess, and that is about all that can be said. Possibly some such estimate may yet be attempted. One assertion we may safely make, and it is all we shall now say on the point in hand—the cost of the private improvements in Green-Wood amounts to millions.

XVIII.—CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO INTERMENTS OF SOLDIERS IN GREEN-WOOD.

Letter to Governor Morgan.

OFFICE OF THE GREEN-WOOD CEMETERY, No. 30 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK, *May* 31, 1862.

To His Excellency Governor MORGAN:

SIR:—I am instructed by the Board of Trustees of this Institution to apprise you, that at a meeting held on the 28th instant they resolved to appropriate ground in the Cemetery, without charge, for the interment of all the soldiers of this State who shall have fallen in battle, or who shall have died from wounds received in battle, or from sickness or accident incurred while on duty during the present war.

This appropriation has been made without restriction as to residence, with the view to afford the relatives and friends of the soldiers residing in different parts of the State, as well as those living in this vicinity, an opportunity to select Green-Wood as a place of sepulchre for their dead, if for any reason they prefer to do so.

Considerations of patriotism and benevolence, to which the Trustees hope they are not insensible, naturally prompt to this appropriation; but a grateful appreciation of the liberality of the Legislature of this State, to which this Institution is indebted, not only for its corporate existence, but also for repeated acts conferring upon it important powers and beneficent privileges, likewise influences the Trustees in no small degree to make the provision referred to above.

I beg your Excellency to take such order in the matter as you may deem proper. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT RAY,
President of Green-Wood Cemetery.

Governor Morgan's Reply.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, *June* 4, 1862.

ROBERT RAY, Esq., *President Green-Wood Cemetery, No.* 30 *Broadway, New York:*

SIR:—I have this day received your communication, apprising me that the Board of Trustees of the Green-Wood Cemetery had, by resolution, appropriated ground in the Cemetery, without charge or restriction, for

the interment of all the soldiers of this State who shall have fallen in battle, or died from wounds, or from sickness, or accident incurred while on duty during the present war.

I esteem it a privilege of no usual importance to accept, on behalf of the soldiers of this State, their friends, and the State at large, your timely and generous donation. The honors of a nation await those whose lives are sacrificed in its cause, and it is most fitting that a spot so accessible and beautiful as Green-Wood should hold all that belongs to mortality of those soldiers, dying in the service, whose friends and the authorities shall select that as a place of sepulchre.

I welcome your beneficence as an earnest of the jealous care with which the future will preserve the fame of the upholders of the Union in this great struggle for national existence.

The necessary arrangements in respect to interments there will be made, and an order for that purpose will be issued.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. D. MORGAN.

XIX.—BY-LAWS.

ARTICLE FIRST.—OF THE OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. The officers of the Company shall consist of a President, Vice-President, Secretary, and Comptroller, and of a Standing Committee, to consist of four Trustees, in addition to the Comptroller, who shall be a member of the Committee *ex officio*. The officers shall be elected annually by ballot, but may be removed from office at any duly convened meeting of the Trustees, by a vote of two-thirds of the whole number of Trustees; and as often as any vacancy shall occur, an election may be made at any stated or special meeting of the Trustees.

SEC. 2. The President, or in his absence the Vice-President, shall preside at the meetings of the Board of Trustees; and if both be absent, the Board shall appoint a Chairman, who shall preside at the meeting for which he shall be appointed. The presiding officer, in case of an equal division in the Board, shall have a casting vote. The President shall be a member (ex officio) of all standing and special committees appointed by the Board.

SEC. 3. In case of a vacancy of the office of President, all the powers

and duties appertaining to that office shall, during such vacancy, devolve on and be exercised by the Vice-President.

Sec. 4. The Secretary shall keep minutes of the proceedings of the Board of Trustees.

Sec. 5. The Comptroller shall have the custody of the seal of the Corporation, and also of its funds, vouchers, books of account, title-deeds and papers, documents, and effects. It shall be his duty to collect and receive all moneys, and to deposit, pay, and disburse, and otherwise appropriate its funds, as directed or authorized by the Board of Trustees. Also, annually to render accounts of his receipts and expenditures, and at the same time to furnish a general statement of the affairs of the Company, which accounts and statements shall be rendered at the stated or any special meeting of the Board of Trustees next preceding the annual meeting, and shall be previously examined, audited, and reported on, by the Standing Committee. All the funds of the Corporation shall be deposited to the credit of the Company in such bank or banks as shall from time to time be designated by the Board of Trustees, and the same shall be drawn out only on the check or draft signed by the Comptroller, and countersigned by the President or Chairman of the Standing Committee.

Sec. 6. The Standing Committee shall be charged with the general care and management of the property and grounds of the Company, and shall have power to make contracts for the improvement and embellishment of the said grounds, and arrangements for the proper regulation thereof, and may employ all necessary superintendents and agents for that purpose, under and subject to such directions, general or special, as the Board of Trustees may from time to time prescribe. The Standing Committee shall elect their own Chairman, subject to the approval of the Board of Trustees; and a concurrence of at least three members shall be necessary to give validity to any act of the committee.

Sec. 7. All elections of officers, except to fill vacancies, shall be made at the stated meeting of the Trustees, to be held on the second Wednesday in December in each year; but if no election be made on such day, the several incumbents then in office shall continue to exercise the duties and functions of their respective offices until an election takes place.

Sec. 8. All other agents and servants, to be appointed by the Board of Trustees, shall hold their offices at its pleasure.

ARTICLE SECOND.—OF THE MEETINGS OF THE TRUSTEES.

SECTION 1. The Trustees shall hold stated meetings on the second Wednesday in each of the months of March, June, and December, in each and every year; and a majority of the votes of all the Trustees present shall be necessary to give effect to any act of the Board.

SEC. 2. Special meetings may be called by the President, or, in case of his absence or inability, by the Vice-President; and it shall be his duty to call such special meetings upon the written requisition of any three Trustees.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the Secretary to give due notice, in writing, of every meeting; and in regard to the annual meeting of the Corporation, by publishing such notice thereof, as is required by the Charter.

SEC. 4. The annual meeting of the Corporation shall be held on the second Wednesday of March in each year.

ARTICLE THIRD.—OF THE PROPERTY OF THE CORPORATION.

SECTION 1. All Burial-Lots shall be designated, surveyed, sold, and conveyed, under the direction of the Standing Committee; and no more than eight Lots shall be sold or conveyed to any one person, without the previous authority of the Board of Trustees.

SEC. 2. All instruments under the seal of the Corporation shall be signed by the President, and countersigned and registered by the Comptroller or Chairman of the Standing Committee, which instrument shall be issued on the special authority of the Board of Trustees. But so much of this section as requires such special authority, shall not apply to Conveyances for Burial-Lots directed to be made by the Standing Committee, in pursuance of the powers conferred by the next preceding section.

ARTICLE FOURTH.—ALTERATION OF THE BY-LAWS.

SECTION 1. These By-Laws may be repealed, altered, or amended, at the next stated meeting of the Trustees after such repeal, alteration, or amendment shall have been proposed and entered on the minutes, but not otherwise, unless by the unanimous consent of all the Trustees present at any meeting when such repeal, alteration, or amendment shall be first proposed.

XX.—ANNUAL SALES OF LOTS.

Prior to 1st December, 1843	528
During the year ending 1st December, 1844	329
" " " 1845	338
" " " 1846	402
" " " 1847	633
" " " 1848	670
" " " 1849	736
During the year ending 31st December, 1850	872
" " " 1851	973
" " " 1852	1,150
" " " 1853	1,143
" " " 1854	968
" " " 1855	875
" " " 1856	802
" " " 1857	624
" " " 1858	479
" " " 1859	498
" " " 1860	695
" " " 1861	524
" " " 1862	553
" " " 1863	831
" " " 1864	951
Total	15,574

XXI.—PRICES OF LOTS.

From 1839 to 1st March, 1848:

Single Lots	$100 each
In parcels of four or more	80 each

The cost of grading to be charged extra.

From 1st March, 1848, to 1st July, 1857:

Single Lots	$110 each
In parcels of four or more	90 each

The cost of grading was included in the above prices.

From 1st July, 1857, to 1st April, 1861:

Single Lots, grading included	$130 each
In parcels of four or more	110 each

From 1st April, 1861, to 1st April, 1863:

Single Lots, grading included, lowest price	$150 each
In choice locations, highest price	250 each
In parcels of four or more	20 less

From 1st April, 1863, to 1st April, 1864:

Single Lots, graded	$150 each
Highest price (Chapel Hill Lots)	500 each
In other choice locations	300 each

No deduction for groups of lots.

From 1st April, 1864, to 1st March, 1865:

Single Lots, lowest price	$150 each
Highest price, except lots on Chapel Hill	400 each

From 1st March, 1865:

Single Lots, lowest price	$150 each
Highest price	500 each

XXII.—ANNUAL RECEIPTS FOR SALES OF LOTS.

From 1st July, 1839, to 1st July,	1840	$3,791 00
From 1st January, 1842, to 15th August,	1842	14,331 72
From 15th August, 1842, to 1st December,	1842	4,109 00
For the year ending 1st December,	1843	10,462 91
" " "	1844	22,420 23
" " "	1845	31,020 04
" " "	1846	28,437 04
" " "	1847	49,070 26
" " "	1848	54,461 13
" " "	1849	61,645 54
For the year ending 31st December,	1850	76,906 28
" " "	1851	74,537 47
" " "	1852	97,427 29
" " "	1853	93,607 46
" " "	1854	78,987 54
" " "	1855	72,011 99
" " "	1856	60,546 38
" " "	1857	54,486 83
" " "	1858	46,560 13
" " "	1859	46,642 56
" " "	1860	59,855 71
" " "	1861	58,262 46
" " "	1862	63,171 71
" " "	1863	117,183 73
" " "	1864	151,347 14
Total		$1,431,283 55

XXIII.—ANNUAL NUMBER OF INTERMENTS.

From 5th September to 1st December,	1840	20
For the year ending 1st December,	1841	61
" " "	1842	81
" " "	1843	199
" " "	1844	354
" " "	1845	607
" " "	1846	812
" " "	1847	1,297
" " "	1848	2,025
" " "	1849	3,291
For the year ending 31st December,	1850	3,789
" " "	1851	5,244
" " "	1852	5,933
" " "	1853	7,187
" " "	1854	8,084
" " "	1855	6,592
" " "	1856	6,571
" " "	1857	6,779
" " "	1858	7,779
" " "	1859	6,590
" " "	1860	8,033
" " "	1861	6,545
" " "	1862	6,387
" " "	1863	7,331
" " "	1864	7,298
Total		108,889

XXIV.—ANNUAL RECEIPTS FOR GRAVES IN PUBLIC LOTS.

For the year ending 1st December,	1842	$15 00
" " "	1843	133 00
" " "	1844	304 00
" " "	1845	444 00
" " "	1846	1,105 00
" " "	1847	2,506 00
" " "	1848	4,177 00
" " "	1849	7,903 00
For the year ending 31st December,	1850	7,792 50
" " "	1851	12,352 00
" " "	1852	14,540 00
" " "	1853	16,072 00
" " "	1854	17,444 50
" " "	1855	12,836 50
" " "	1856	13,532 00
" " "	1857	12,417 00
" " "	1858	11,515 50
" " "	1859	11,229 00
" " "	1860	12,905 50
" " "	1861	11,207 00
" " "	1862	11,663 00
" " "	1863	14,629 50
" " "	1864	15,359 00
Total 28		$212,082 00

XXV.—ANNUAL RECEIPTS FOR OPENING GRAVES AND VAULTS.

Prior to 1st December,	1844	$751 00
For the year ending 1st December,	1845	1,390 00
" " "	1846	2,036 75
" " "	1847	3,424 25
" " "	1848	5,452 75
" " "	1849	8,541 75
For the year ending 31st December,	1850	9,823 86
" " "	1851	12,919 25
" " "	1852	16,408 63
" " "	1853	18,128 00
" " "	1854	20,481 51
" " "	1855	17,551 75
" " "	1856	18,062 00
" " "	1857	17,596 25
" " "	1858	16,748 25
" " "	1859	16,929 00
" " "	1860	19,561 00
" " "	1861	17,112 00
" " "	1862	16,439 75
" " "	1863	19,567 00
" " "	1864	26,396 50
Total		$285,321 25

XXVI.—TOTAL ANNUAL RECEIPTS, EXCLUSIVE OF LOANS.

From 1st July, 1839, to 1st July,	1840	$3,791 00
From 1st July 1840, to 31st December,	1841	——
For the year ending 1st December,	1842	18,455 72
" " "	1843	13,003 70
" " "	1844	26,963 01
" " "	1845	36,682 65
" " "	1846	38,022 86
" " "	1847	61,467 00
" " "	1848	70,946 36
" " "	1849	81,566 79
For the year ending 31st December,	1850	98,096 75
" " "	1851	104,616 04
" " "	1852	133,830 19
" " "	1853	137,735 30
" " "	1854	125,066 49
" " "	1855	108,851 83
" " "	1856	100,553 14
" " "	1857	93,905 24
" " "	1858	88,541 04
" " "	1859	90,931 23
" " "	1860	106,538 75
" " "	1861	110,398 67
" " "	1862	106,603 86
" " "	1863	170,006 80
" " "	1864	219,894 16
Total		$2,146,468 58

XXVII.—ANNUAL EXPENDITURES FOR LABOR.

In 1839 to 1st July,	1840	$3,134 55
In 1841 to 15th April,	1842	388 82
In 1842 to 1st December,	1842	416 75
For the year ending 1st December,	1843	2,121 79
For Labor in 1840 paid in	1843	788 85
For Labor in 1840 and 1841 paid in	1844	1,413 18
For the year ending 1st December,	1844	6,201 02
" " "	1845	11,656 23
" " "	1846	13,774 22
" " "	1847	20,682 31
" " "	1848	35,892 32
" " "	1849	39,026 70
For the year ending 31st December,	1850	58,451 18
" " "	1851	54,281 04
" " "	1852	57,454 30
" " "	1853	72,429 03
" " "	1854	69,498 82
" " "	1855	74,520 21
" " "	1856	59,160 22
" " "	1857	55,591 55
" " "	1858	52,501 34
" " "	1859	50,427 58
" " "	1860	61,628 77
" " "	1861	70,254 57
" " "	1862	65,359 17
" " "	1863	76,792 52
" " "	1864	101,290 03
Total		$1,115,137 07

XXVIII.—ANNUAL EXPENDITURES FOR IMPROVEMENTS, EXCLUSIVE OF LABOR.

In 1839 to 1st July,	1840	$446 01
For the year ending 1st December,	1843	1,564 59
" " "	1844	1,592 58
" " "	1845	2,929 22
" " "	1846	2,236 11
" " "	1847	4,506 85
" " "	1848	4,654 61
" " "	1849	8,271 32
For the year ending 31st December,	1850	19,341 75
" " "	1851	3,820 00
" " "	1852	3,844 86
" " "	1853	10,817 40
" " "	1854	10,475 07
" " "	1855	3,410 97
" " "	1856	10,189 80
" " "	1857	2,920 30
" " "	1858	1,757 85
" " "	1859	22,189 99
" " "	1860	9,404 77
" " "	1861	57,044 35
" " "	1862	37,438 62
" " "	1863	20,544 18
" " "	1864	4,563 14
Total		$243,964 34

XXIX.—ANNUAL EXPENDITURES FOR CONTINGENCIES.

In 1839 to 1st July,	1840	$651 36
From 1st July, 1840, to 1st February,	1841	188 93
From 1st February, 1841, to 1st December,	1842	173 34
For the year ending 1st December,	1843	498 26
" " "	1844	653 23
" " "	1845	801 53
" " "	1846	1,082 63
" " "	1847	4,506 85
" " "	1848	4,995 93
" " "	1849	6,557 92
For the year ending 31st December,	1850	7,287 50
" " "	1851	8,605 29
" " "	1852	11,805 00
" " "	1853	11,823 10
" " "	1854	11,166 49
" " "	1855	9,949 36
" " "	1856	10,189 80
" " "	1857	10,357 01
" " "	1858	10,762 40
" " "	1859	9,950 10
" " "	1860	10,952 33
" " "	1861	12,103 06
" " "	1862	12,614 63
" " "	1863	15,310 17
" " "	1864	20,084 06
Total		$193,070 28

XXX.—TOTAL ANNUAL EXPENDITURES, EXCLUSIVE OF LOANS.

From 1st July, 1839, to 1st July,	1840	$7,800 86
From 1st July, 1840, to 1st February,	1841	2,317 55
From 1st February, 1841, to 15th April,	1842	937 14
From 15th April 1842, to 15th August,	1842	18,739 66
From 15th August, 1842, to 1st December,	1842	1,827 59
For the year ending 1st December,	1843	15,122 06
" " "	1844	27,571 21
" " "	1845	36,200 79
" " "	1846	36,142 33
" " "	1847	45,843 49
" " "	1848	74,314 37
" " "	1849	83,557 55
For the year ending 31st December,	1850	97,933 45
" " "	1851	96,702 22
" " "	1852	117,850 04
" " "	1853	120,699 87
" " "	1854	113,591 15
" " "	1855	106,756 47
" " "	1856	84,523 11
" " "	1857	72,945 24
" " "	1858	77,516 04
" " "	1859	116,315 13
" " "	1860	99,412 41
" " "	1861	146,855 97
" " "	1862	145,292 28
" " "	1863	127,617 48
" " "	1864	141,669 57
Total		$2,016,055 03

XXXI.—TOTAL RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES, AS PER FINANCIAL REPORTS.

	Receipts.	*Expenditures.*
From 1839 to 31st Dec., 1860 . . .	$1,731,934 99	$1,731,496 02
In 1861	179,373 67	176,855 97
1862	142,953 86	145,292 28
1863	174,694 30	172,617 48
1864	269,894 16	271,669 57
	$2,498,850 98	$2,497,931 32

From the following sources:—		For the following purposes:—	
Cemetery lots . . .	$1,431,283 55	Improvements	$243,964 34
Graves in public lots .	212,082 00	Labor . . .	1,115,137 07
Opening graves and vaults	285,321 25	Land	290,786 85
Loans, etc.	352,254 00	Contingencies .	193,070 28
Other sources	217,910 18	Loans, etc. . .	476,376 09
		Other sources .	178,596 69
			$2,497,931 32
		Cash on hand, Dec. 31, 1864,	919 66
	$2,498,850 98		$2,498,850 98

XXXII.—CEMETERY BUILDINGS, ETC.

Original Entrance.

Rustic Lodge and Tower, erected in 1843. Cost . . .		$527 62
Altered and enlarged in 1845, and gateway changed from the northerly to the southerly side of the Lodge. Cost of alterations and enlargements		925 33
		$1,452 95
Gateway and small Tower erected in 1845. Cost	$149 95	
Visitors' room	229 16	379 11
Total cost		$1,832 06

The above entrance was closed in 1863, and the buildings removed.

Western Entrance.

Buildings commenced in 1849 and completed in 1850. Cost	$12,582 67
Buildings removed west of 5th avenue in 1859, and archway commenced, which was completed in 1860. Cost of removals, alterations and archway	21,773 94

Southern Entrance.

Lodge commenced in 1848 and completed in 1849. Cost .	2,416 46
Present gateway and Lodge formed part of the original western entrance, and were removed in 1861, at the cost of .	123 98

Northern Entrance.

Gateway and buildings were commenced in 1861 and completed in 1863.

Cost of Gateway	60,221 24
" Porter's Lodge	4,886 10
" Superintendent of Interment's house . . .	4,019 34
" Stable	2,719 62
" Tool-house	2,843 88
	$74,690 18

Gardeners' Lodges.

Lodge on Ocean Hill, commenced in 1844 and completed in 1845. Cost		$832 15
Lodge on Battle Hill, commenced in 1845 and completed in 1846. Cost	$1,056 11	
Removed and improved in 1860 and 1861. Cost,	1,797 05	2,853 16
Lodge near western entrance, for Superintendent of the workmen, erected in 1849. Cost		1,452 95

Receiving Tombs.

Receiving Tomb A, lot 282, on Sylvan Cliff, was purchased in 1842.

Receiving Tomb B, lot 285, on Willow Avenue, was built in 1844, and removed in 1852, to make room for a larger structure. Cost	$663 45
Receiving Tomb C, lot 1148, on Willow Avenue, was commenced in 1847 and completed in 1848. Cost	1,970 79
Receiving Tomb D, lots 3891 and 4259, on Willow Avenue, was commenced in 1852 and completed in 1853. Cost,	14,593 16

Iron Railing Inclosure.

Iron imported in 1859, erection commenced in 1861 and completed in 1863; length of fence 4822 feet, and cost, including stone posts, gates, &c.	20,724 90

Water-Works.

Commenced in 1850, and were in operation the same year.

Cost of Reservoir	$584 06
" Iron railing around the Reservoir	456 75
" Wooden Engine-house (burnt in 1854)	685 39
" Iron pipes, hydrants, stop-cocks, &c.	2,719 74
" Cement pipe	1,909 35
" Gutta Percha pipe	165 62
" Pumping Engines, Boilers, &c.	4,916 10
" Well	2,650 40
" Present Engine-house	2,437 85
" Jets	330 04
" Repairs of Engine-house	515 47

Cost of Fountain on Fountain Hill	$770 68
" Repairs of Pumps, &c.	882 73
" Sundries	295 29
Total cost to 31st Dec., 1864	$19,319 47

XXXIII.—AVENUES, PATHS, HILLS, DELLS, AND LAKES.

Avenues.

Arbor	Section 109
Atlantic	107 to 120, 98
Bayside	K to 83
Birch	96, 97, 76
Border	19 to 7, 182 to 126
Bay-view	N, L, 124
Cypress	160 to 182
Central	84 to 97
Chestnut	69 to 70
Cornus	82
Crescent	9
Chapel	46, 47, 32
Cherry	106
Dell	95, 77, 73
Dale	32, 26, 8
Dawn	149 to 153
Edgewood	60, 43, 58
Elm	127, 126, 121, 118
Forest	45 to 72
Green-bough	105 to 81
Grape	52 to 169
Glen	25
Grove	101 to 73
Highland	K to 91
Hillock	35 to 24
Lake	84 to 14
Landscape	110 to 3

Lawn . . . . . 65 to 57
Locust . . . . . 74 to 46
Larch 96
Magnolia 85, 86
Meadow . . . . . 93 to 122
Maple . . . . . 17 to 14
Orchard 24, 11
Oak-leaf 78, 95
Oakwood . . . . . 96 to 73
Oak 44, 35, 21
Pine 92, 93, 79
Sylvan . . . . . 18 to 36
Sycamore . . . . . 89 to 80
Southwood . . . . . 47 to 50
Summit 31, 27, 8
Spruce 14
Sassafras . . . . . 145 to 181
Tulip 12, 23
Union . . . . . 49 to 26
Vernal . . . . . 32 to 179
Valley 65, 66
Vine . . . . . 75 to 165
Vista . . . . . 44 to 73
Woodland 55, 54
Willow 89, 84

Paths.

Amaranthine . . . . . .
Alpine 7
Anemone 19
Andean 8, 7
Acacia 36, 35
Amarinth 24, 25
Andromeda 19, 16, 15, 14
Azalea . . . . . 47 to 50
Acanthus 48
Aster 64, 61
Aspen 65, 60

Arbor 89, 88, 84
Alcove 94
Acorn 96, 97
Angelica 75, 160, 161
Althea 58, 44
Almond 100, 98
Alder 158, 163, 169
Arbutus 179, 182
Aurora 138, 119, 99
Bluff-side 61, 41
Bay-side 107, 108
Bird 83
Blossom 83
Birch 80, 79
Berry 83, 82
Bay-view . . . . . L, K.
Bay-grove 90, 91, 92
Bush 13
Boxwood 13, 22
Carnation 19, 18
Catalpa 56, 46
Clover 19, 20
Columbine 16, 15
Coronilla 20
Clethra 41
Circling 34, 33
Circlet 54, 72, 53
Clematis 62, 40
Cowslip 57, 46
Cliff 42, 43
Chestnut 91
Crocus 68, 57
Crystal 35, 22
Cypress 68, 57
Calycanthus 34, 23
Coreopsis 47
Cedar 21, 20, 15
Cacalia 92, 81

Cone 13
Cherry 29, 30
Dawn 138, 99, 150
Dale 48, 31
Dew 60
Dewy 23
Dell-wood 78
Daffodil 46, 45
Daisy 161, 74, 51
Eglantine 62, 40, 41
Evergreen 97, 76
Emerald 77, 76
Elder 161
Edge-hill 138, 149, 150
Euonymos 171, 172
Elder-wood 27, 8
Everglade 22, 13, 12
Fern 90, 91
Fountain 35, 34
Fir 73, 72
Flower 75, 76
Furze 21, 22
Grotto 23, 12
Green-bank 124, 111
Grape 31
Glade 79, 70
Grove 43, 44, 35
Grassy 103, 104, 94
Geranium 177, 180, 181
Garland 7, 182
Hill-side 65, 60, 61
Hemlock 48
Hyacinth 82, 81
Holly 92, 93, 94
Hawthorn 47, 48, 49
Highwood 32, 25
Hibiscus 24, 11
Harebell 45

Hazel 51, 171, 178, 179
Heath 178, 177, 176
Heliotrope 170, 169
Hill 98, 150
Jonquil 28, 179
Jet 34
Juniper 75, 74
Jasmine 118, 100
Iris 69, 80
Ivy 29, 178
Laurel 68, 67, 58
Lake-side 39, 19, 20, 37, 38
Lake-ridge 18, 19, 20
Laburnum 73, 72, 78, 77
Lupine 69, 70, 79
Larkspur 24, 11, 10
Leafy 93
Lily 100
Lavender 46, 33
Moss 31
Mossy 55
Moss-clad 26
Mountain . . . . . .
Mimosa 63, 64
Mistletoe 19, 16
Moss-bank 91, 92, 81
Maple-leaf 16, 15
Myrtle 68, 69
Monarda 53, 52, 50
Margin . . . . . 110, O, 86, 63
Meadow 104
Mound 41, 38
Nannie-wood 8, 5
Narcissus 16, 15
Olive 182, 181
Oval 14
Oak-nut 96
Osier 39, 18

Peony 160, 159, 162, 163
Pastoral 19, 16, 15
Poppy 84
Pinus 79
Pine-leaf 94, 79
Phlox 24, 33, 25
Privet 45
Pansy 56, 57
Persimmon 57, 45
Prospect 24, 12, 1
Petunia 160, 161, 170
Pilgrim 177, 178
Ridge 65, 66, 67
Rose 80, 79, 70
Rosy 56
Rosemary 24, 25
Rill 34, 23
Ravine 36, 35
Rural 20
Rue . . . . . .
Rush 101
Reed 35
Serpentine 22, 23
Sweetbrier 29, 28
Spirea 94
Shady 20, 21
Sylvan . . . . . .
Sweet-gum 88, 89, 90
Steep-side 42
Spray 35, 34
Strawberry 84, 65, 66
Sumac 81, 82, 83
Syringa . . . . . K, 108
Snowberry 44, 34, 45
Sunset 61, 62, 40
Saffron 163, 162, 170
Snowdrop 173, 172
Thorn 32, 25, 26

Tulip 12, 11
Turf 13, 12
Under-wood 41
Union 14
Vale 65, 66, 67
Vapor 37, 20
Verbena 25, 10
Vine 121, 118, 100, 98, 75
Vine-leaf 97
Vista 70, 71
Violet 54
Vision 11, 2
Verdant 111
Warrior 124, 123, 112
Wood-shade 87, 88, 110
Woodland 54
Willow 69, 56
Water-side 84, 65, 64
Wood-skirt 87, 85, 88
Wood-bank 84
Wood-side 46, 47
Woodbine 78, 77, 72
Wintergreen 76, 77, 72
White-oak 44, 35, 22
Winterberry 44, 35
Woody 42, 43
Wood-girt 23
Yew 76, 74
Zephyr 169, 173, 172

Hills.

Alpine 7
Aspen 60, 65
Bay-grove 90
Battle 107, 111, 112, 123, 124
Birch 95
Button-wood 80
Butternut 95

Crescent 43
Chestnut 91, 92
Cherry 106
Cypress 67, 68
Chapel 46, 47, 32, 33
Fern 90
Fountain 34
Glade 79
Holly 93
High-wood 25
Lawn-girt 68
Mulberry 105, 93
Meadow 104
Myrtle 67
Oak 96, 76
Ocean . . . 125, 120, 119, 99, 98, 100, 118, 121
Orchard 24
Pine 94, 79
The Hill of Graves . . . . . A, B, D, 115
Sunset 61, 62, 41
Spruce 14
Tulip 11
Vine 97
Vista 78, 71
White-oak 35
Walnut 49

Other Eminences.

Cedar Mound 20, 21, 14
Central Ridge 66, 67
Evergreen Ridge 97, 76
Forest Ridge 70, 56
Green-copse Mound 109
Hilly Ridge 22
Indian Mound 41
Maple Ridge 16, 15
Lake Ridge 19, 20

Oaken Bluff 43, 36
Poet's Mound 41
Sylvan Cliff 42, 43
Sylvan Bluff 60, 42
Summit Ridge 26
Woodland Ridge 55, 54

Dells.

Bay-side. 108
Cedar. 72, 53
Crescent 10, 3
Evening 61
Forest 96, 77
Pastoral 23, 12
Sunny 106
Twilight 94
Vine 75

Waters.

Arbor 89, 84
Border. 4, 5
Crescent 26, 9
Dale 32, 31, 48
Meadow 114
Osier 85, 86
Sylvan 37, 38
Valley 65, 64

Lawns, &c.

Hill-girt 24
Cedar Grove 73, 52
Sycamore Grove 121, 122, 117

INDEX.

A.

PAGE

Act of Incorporation 169
Action of Brooklyn Common Council 171
Addition to the Ground in 1855 78
Addition made in 1862 97
Advertisement for Subscriptions 181
Aggregate of Annual Receipts 207
Aggregate of Annual Expenditures 211
Aggregate of Receipts and Expenditures 212
Aggression and Annoyance 80
Agreement of Land-Owners 174
Alterations at Western Entrance 84
Amending Act of 1853 75
Amendment of Charter in 1839 178
Amendment of Charter in 1846 184
Amendment of Charter in 1850 185
Amendment of Charter in 1853 186
Annual Meeting and Contested Election in 1860 86
Annual Sales of Lots 201
Annual Receipts for Sales 203
Annual Number of Interments 204
Annual Receipts on Account of Public Lots 205
Annual Receipts for Opening Graves and Vaults 206
Annual Expenditure for Labor 208
Annual Expenditure for Improvements 209
Annual Expenditure for Contingencies 210
Appendix. Part I 117
Appendix. Part II 155

PAGE
Appendix. Part III. ... 167
Application from New York City Council ... 98
Apportionment of Shares ... 16
Appraisement made Sept. 24, 1838 ... 10
Appraisement—An Abstract ... 174
Apprehension unrealized ... 147
Archway Finished ... 85
Aspinwall, William H., elected Trustee ... 61
Avenues, Paths, Hills, Dells, and Lakes ... 215

B.

Battle Hill and the Battle of Brooklyn ... 117
Bay-side Dell ... 49
Bergen, Garret—Biographical Sketch ... 156
Bergen Tract and Sylvan Water Secured ... 17
Biography ... 64
Birds in Green-Wood ... 73
Birds Imported from England ... 73
Bonds Issued ... 25
Bounds Fixed ... 15
Bradish, Luther—Biographical Sketch ... 165
Brevoort, J. Carson, chosen Trustee ... 82
Brooklyn gives Assent ... 14
Brown's Statue of De Witt Clinton ... 48
Burning of Well-House ... 70
Burrill, S. N. ... 25
By-Laws ... 198

C.

Cemetery Buildings ... 213
Centenarians Buried in Green-Wood ... 195
Chagot Lots ... 13
Chagot Ground and Mount Washington ... 134
Chagot as a Benefactor ... 135
Chapel Hill ... 63
Chapel Project ... 72
Chapel Proposed ... 77
Chapel Hill is offered for Sale ... 101
Change of Views Explained ... 102

PAGE
Charter Amended.... 65
Chestnuts and Weeping-Willows.... 136
Clinton Monument Association.... 47
Colored Orphan Asylum.... 56
Commissioners to Receive Subscriptions.... 9
Committee of Finance.... 78
Company Incorporated.... 9
Complaint and Suggestions.... 88
Comptroller's Statement and Proposal.... 90
Conclusion.... 109
Constitution Modified by Legislative Act.... 19
Contributors to the Clinton Monument.... 188
Cook, Zebedee, chosen President.... 33
Corporation Seal.... 22
Corporators, Trustees, Officers, and Assistants.... 190
Correspondence—Pres. Ray and Gov. Morgan.... 197
Cortelyou House.... 121
Crisis in Affairs, and Meeting of the Trustees.... 33
Curb-Stone Recommended.... 144

D.

Danger to be Watched and Avoided.... 90
Defeat of Lord Stirling.... 121
Departure of the Liquor-Venders.... 58
Description of the New Buildings.... 57
Difficulties to be Surmounted.... 57
Difficulties are Overcome.... 85
Directors Chosen—Their First Meeting.... 16
Directory for Green-Wood.... 64
Discouragements of 1839.... 29
Disuse of Epitaphs accounted for.... 145
Donations to Charitable Societies.... 65
Douglass, Major, delivers a Lecture.... 7
Douglass, Major, resigns the Presidency.... 32
Douglass, Major—Plan of Battle-Field.... 123
Douglass, David Bates—Biographical Sketch.... 155
Dowling, Rev. Dr.—Note.... 14
Drinking-Shop Nuisance.... 57

E.

PAGE
Early Monuments of Green-Wood 146
Edifice needed for Monuments and Statuary 103
Embarrassments 21
Embalming, Burning, Entombing, and Interring 139
Epitaphs: a Passage from the "Hints" 148
Erroneous Plans of the Gowanus Fight 123
Evidences of Progress in 1846 53
Exorbitant Demands 13
Extract from Report 24
Extract from the "Hints" 158
Extract from Minutes of Brooklyn Common Council 178

F.

Failure of Aid Expected from Trinity Church 27
Fears that were Groundless 26
Fence, Cottage, Bell-Tower, and Gate 43
Fences: A Question of Taste and Expediency 142
Fight near Gowanus Bay 121
Financial Situation 34
First Monument in Green-Wood 30
First Interment in the Cemetery 31
Flowers 138
Foreign Birds 134
Free Interment for New York Soldiers 98

G.

Garret Bergen's Generous Confidence 40
Gate for Funerals 58
Goodhue, Jonathan—Extract from Dr. Bellows 158
Gravel Hill Purchased 97
Green-Wood begins to be Known 24
Green-Wood is Surrounded by a Wooden Palisade 36
Green-Wood in Trouble 40
"Green-Wood Illustrated" 54
Green-Wood Cemetery in Court 80
Green-Wood Publications 130
Griswold, George—Biographical Sketch 161
Ground Explored and Mapped 9

PAGE
Ground, Position of 10
Groups of Sculpture over Northern Gate 107
Guide-Book needed and in Preparation 64

H.

Hammond, Alonzo G.—Biographical Sketch 167
Hedge, Quick-set—its Advantages and Disadvantages 144
Historical Associations 11
History of Green-Wood needed and timely 6

I.

Important Land Purchase in 1844 46
Improving Prospects 43
Inauguration Proposed 41
Inclosures in Cemeteries 141
Index to Register of Interments 82
Indifference of the Public Accounted for 26
Inscriptions on Monuments 145
Interment—an Argument for it 140
Iron Fence 93
Iron Fences—wherein Objectionable 143
Issue of Bonds Authorized 42

J.

Joint-Stock Principle Abandoned 18

K.

Keeper's Lodge—a Reminiscence 126

L.

Land-Owners' Meeting 10
Landing of British Troops at New Utrecht 120
Large Purchase and Large Sales 72
Lawn-girt Hill Conveyed 44
Lee and Stirling 119
Lessons of Disaster 120
Loudon on Trees, Shrubs, and Flowers 138

M.

PAGE
Map of the Cemetery 154
Martense's Lane 76
Martense Ground bought 84
Meeting in Brooklyn, March 14, 1842 182
Memorial to Legislature, Jan., 1838 167
Memorial " Jan., 1839 176
Merwin, appointed Examiner 67
Misrepresentations 86
Modes of Interment 139
Monument of De Witt Clinton 128
Monumental Chapel—Suggestion 147
Monuments and Tombs 196
Morrell's Ode to Cemetery Bell 126
Mount Auburn founded 6

N.

Name considered 14
Narrow Escape 20
Neglect and Oblivion of Battle Ground 118
New Arrangement in regard to Bonds 50
New Bell 63
New Map and Change of Names 95
New Provisions in the Deeds 77
New Rule for Grading 59
Northern Entrance 85
North Entrance completed and described 105
Norway Spruce 136
Note—Plan of Sale to Churches 39
Note—Fences 142

O.

Odd-Fellows' Association 46
Offices of Green-Wood Cemetery in the City 195
Ogden, Thomas Ludlow 157
Opening of Cemetery advertised 41
Operation of the Grading System 59
Operatives and their Work 152
Opinion, Suggestion, and Encouragement 35

PAGE
Opposition Defeated.... 88
Organization.... 16
Original Entrance (from "Green-Wood Illustrated").... 150
Ornamental Jet for Reservoir.... 94
O'Shaughnessy, the Grave-Digger.... 153
Owners, the Original.... 11

P.

Pamphlet of Major Douglass.... 23
Permanent Surveyor Appointed.... 54
Perry, Joseph A., accepts the Management.... 37
Perry, J. A., elected Comptroller.... 44
Photographic Views.... 97
Pierrepont, Henry E.—A Suggestion.... 7
Plan of Selling to Churches.... 27
Plan for Liberating a Hundred Acres.... 38
Plan for a Chapel.... 78
Plea in Behalf of the Heroic Dead.... 123
Porter's Lodge, Stable, House of Superintendent.... 108
Position and Extent of the Brooklyn Defences.... 119
Prefatory Note.... 3
Preference for Graves in the Free Ground (from the "Hints").... 141
Price of Lots Advanced in 1847.... 58
Price of Lots Advanced in 1857.... 81
Price of Lots Advanced in 1861—Reasons for the Change.... 92
Prices Compared with the Rates of other Cemeteries.... 93
Prohibition in Regard to Trees.... 95
Progress of Work at Northern Entrance.... 96
Property Map referred to.... 13
Prosperous Year.... 101
Purchase of Two Hundred Acres.... 101

Q.

Question as to General Effect of Fences and small Inclosures.... 145

R.

Rail Fence and Road.... 23
Ray, Robert, chosen President.... 51
Reasons for Opening the Western Entrance.... 56

PAGE
Reasons that Operate in Favor of the Tomb..... 139
Receiving Tomb Described..... 74
Register of Interments..... 149
Regret and Consolation..... 28
Remarks on Accuracy in Mapping..... 62
Renewed Efforts in 1840..... 31
Report of Trustees—a full Vindication..... 90
Reservoir and Water-Works..... 67
Resolve to Publish the Accounts..... 89
Restrictions on Interments..... 50
Re-survey of Green-Wood..... 62
Revolutionary Relics from British Prison-Ships..... 122

S.

Saint Ann's Church takes One Hundred Lots..... 37
Sale of Two Hundred Lots to the Churches..... 39
Sanxay's Movement..... 83
Section-Posts set up..... 85
Schermerhorn Mortgage..... 21
Schermerhorn Forecloses and offers to Sell..... 35
Schermerhorn Property Bought..... 39
Shares Apportioned..... 16
Sharp-Shooters on Battle-Hill..... 122
Slender Means of the Company..... 44
Sons of Temperance..... 59
Standing Committee Empowered to Act..... 61
Statistics of 1847..... 60
Statistics of 1848..... 61
Statistics of 1849..... 63
Statistics of 1850..... 66
Statistics of 1851..... 71
Statistics of 1852..... 72
Statistics of 1853..... 76
Statistics of 1854..... 77
Statistics of 1855..... 79
Statistics of 1856..... 80
Statistics of 1857..... 81
Statistics of 1858..... 83
Statistics of 1859..... 84

PAGE
Statistics of 1860 86
Statistics of 1861 96
Statistics of 1862 100
Statistics of 1863 109
Stockholders' First Meeting 16
Subscriptions Received 38
Successful Effort 48
Superintendent of Interments appointed 41
Superfluity of Shade 137
Superintendents: Scrimgeour, Birrell, and Gamgee 151
Supply Well 70
Surveyors: Boyle and Wells 153

T.

Tendency to an Excess of Foliage 136
Terms of Subscription Advertised 25
Time of Annual Meeting Changed 65
Threats and Attempts to Injure 81
Tombs Built for Sale 78
Tomb Facilities of Green-Wood 141
Toryism on Long Island 119
Tract Bought of the Bergens in 1847 56
Tree-Worm 86
Trees and Shrubbery 135
Trees Indigenous to Green-Wood 135
Tribute to the Bergens 53
Tribute to Major D. B. Douglass 65
Trinity Parish makes a Proposal 17
Triumphal Arch 48

U.

Unsuccessful Effort in 1841 33
Utility of the Water-Works 67

V.

Van Wagenen's Report 34
Van Wagenen, Gerrit G.—Biographical Sketch 159
Visible Advance 43

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